TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

LONDON SHADOWS.

BY B. A. ULRICH.

The weeping and the wailing,
The anguish, the despair,
Which rises from these lost ones,
Through London's gloomy air.

Sweet innocence perverted,
Fair girls betrayed from home
By Britton's lords and rulers,
Then cast out doors to roam.

Rise, honest fathers, mothers,
Who toil for daily bread—
Toil for sisters, daughters,
So they be housed and fed.

Rise and defy invaders
Of humble home and hearth;
Wild beasts in courtly garments,
Curst denizens of earth.

Rise and avenge the dear ones,
Clothed as your sweat affords;
But robbed of all earth gave them,
By your rich and lazy lords.

Manhood surpasses titles,
Honor the villain's claim,
Drive from the British Island
The fiend with a gilded name.

Chicago, Ill.

For the Blade.

MUGWUMP REMORSE.

BY J. L. BERRY.

How dread the name of Cleveland sounds,
In every Laborer's ear;
"Tom" Hendricks, too, with dread resounds;
Reform, reform we fear.

The Bourbons many a promise made,
Our burdens to relieve;
Their promises, like trust betrayed,
No longer we believe.

Could we have known, as now we know,
The follies of a change,
No vote of our's should ever go
Our country to derange.

Ah! why should we e'er prove untrue,
The Bourbon farce believe?
Lord save a trembling Mugwump! do!
Ne'er more shall they deceive.

Return, O halcyon days, return!
Bring back the business boom;
We hate our acts that make us mourn,
And shall for years to come.

THE FIRST SNOWFALL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an Earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

From sheds new roof'd with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff sails were softened to swans's down,
And still flutter'd down the snow.

I stood and watch'd by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn
Where a little headstone stood;
How the flakes are folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told of the good All-father
Who cares for us here below.

Again I look'd at the snow fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arch'd o'er our first grew sorrow,
When that mound was heap'd so high.

I remember'd the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of our deep plung'd woe.

And again to the child I whisper'd,
"The snow that hath buried all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall!"

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kiss'd her;
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

Our Story Teller.

MRS. SMITH OF LONGMAINS.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON,

AUTHOR OF "COMETH UP AS A FLOWER," "RED AS A ROSE IS SHE," ETC.

SCENE III.

Mrs. Smith's was not a face upon which I imagine, as a rule, any emotion painted itself with much vividness. It was a dull, flat, mask like face; but there was one feeling that upon my entry it showed itself at all events fully capable of portraying, and that was *astonishment*. I shall never forget the way in which her eyes and mouth opened as I sheepishly followed my own name into her drawing-room. She rose from a work-table at which she was sitting, and advanced to meet me civily enough; but all over her face was written such an obvious expectation of hearing from my lips some immediate explanation of this surprising visit, that not all the shock of the discovery that, in its first particular—that of the changed butler—my dream was fulfilled—could prevent my feeling covered with confusion at my apparent intrusiveness.

"I am afraid this is rather a late hour at which to call," said I constrainedly—she tried to put in a faint disclaimer—"but the fact is, I met with an accident on my way. My carriage broke down in Salcote—something went wrong with the axle-tree."

"Indeed! I am very sorry," perfectly politely, but still with undisguisable look of astonishment and expected explanation. It must be remembered that she had been living twelve years in the neighborhood, and that I had made not the slightest attempt to visit her before.

"And so I had to wait till a fly could be got ready, which threw me later still," continued I, boldly.

She again repeated: "Indeed!" and that she was very sorry, adding that the Salcote flies were very bad ones; but I saw the puzzled look grow acuter, and I could follow the chain of thought that was running through her mind as plainly as if it had been written on a piece of paper before me. That my carriage should have broken down, and that yet I should have been so determinedly resolved to visit her as to push on in the teeth of circumstances in a mouldy fly at 6 o'clock at night, and on such a night, was the problem, her total inability to solve which she was perfectly unable to disguise, nor could I help her.

It was utterly impossible that I could tell her what motive had brought me. Had she been another kind of woman I might possibly have confessed myself to her; but being such as she was I felt that I had sooner be torn in pieces by wild horses. As we were toilsomely trying to keep up a conversation rendered almost impossible by our relative positions, the butler entered, bringing tea. As he sat down the tray on the tea table I could not help stealing a sidelong glance at his face. It told me nothing. I had never, to my knowledge, seen it before, nor was it one that I should ever have noticed. But then neither had I seen the dream face. It had been unaccountably hidden from me As soon as he had left the room, I said abruptly,

"So you have lost your old butler."

A fresh access of surprise overtook her, as I saw. How did I know that they had an old butler?

"Yes," she answered slowly, "we kept him as long as we could, poor old man, because we were so fond of him, but he grew so infirm at last that he had to go."

"And your present one?"

"Our present one?" (repeating my words with a puzzled air).

"Yes; do you like him? Had you a very good character with him?"

Her eyes opened wide at my extraordinary curiosity.

"Well, I am afraid that we were a little imprudent in his case. I am sure it is very good of you to take an interest in the matter."—("For *good* read *impertinent*," commented I, internally.)—"But the fact is, that there seems to be a little mystery about the reason why he left his last place. However, Mr. Smith took a fancy to his appearance, and so we engaged him. But I do not know"—(formally)—"Why I should trouble you with our domestic affairs."

I did not answer for a moment. I was thinking with a sort of stupefaction. They have taken him without a character! Who knows what his antecedents were? When I did speak it was with an apparently brusque change of subject. I myself knew the link that bound the two topics together in my mind.

"Mr. Smith is well, I hope; at home?"

"He was quite well when he left home this morning, thanks."

"Left home!" interrupted I, breathlessly; "he has left home?"

"He was summoned away unexpectedly," answered she, tranquilly; "but I expect him back to morrow, or the day after, at latest."

"But not to-night?" (hurriedly).

"No, not to night, certainly," with her usual phlegm.

At that moment the butler again entered, bringing coals—apparently Longmains did not boast a footman—and knelt down before the fire to put them on.

For a moment my eye fell on him; then I turned suddenly sick. Surely that was the very back, the very kneeling figure altogether, that I had seen in my dreams! I suppose I looked very odd, pale and faint; for I found Mrs. Smith's white eyes fixed upon me, and her voice asking me, "Did I feel the fire too much?" I stammered out a negative, and for some moments could do no more. At last, the object that had excited my emotion being no longer in the room, I rose, being driven by some inward power stronger than myself, and went towards Mrs. Smith. She, thiuking that I meant to take leave, rose too.

"I do not know whether your fly is at the door," said she, "you had better let me ring and ask."

Her hand was on its way to the bell, but I arrested it. She had misunderstood my action in rising. I had not meant to go yet. But now she was virtually dismissing me. I must leave her. What pretext had I for further intrusion? I had come twelve miles in the teeth of circumstances; I had seen and spoken with her, and now I was to leave her. What object had I then served by my wild freak? I had not warned her; I had given her no slightest hint of the peril that to my excited imagination seemed to hang immediately over her. I had been of no least service to her; and now I was leaving her—leaving her to her fate.

It was impossible! It was equally impossible that I should expose myself to her more than probable ridicule by telling her what had brought me! I embraced a desperate resolution. I still held her hand, which I had seized to prevent her ringing the bell. I was so agitated that I was hardly aware that it was in my clasp, until her face of profound astonishment, almost alarm, betrayed the fact to me.

"I do not know what you will think of me," said I, in a shaking voice, "but I'm going to make what I am afraid you will think a very extraordinary request to you."

"Indeed!" said she with a preceptible accent of distrust, and a decided drawing away of the hand so convulsively clasped by me.

"Yes," said I, going on with feverish haste, now that the ice was once broken, "you see it has happened so unfortunately, the distance was greater than I expected, and then the axletree breaking, and the poor fly horse is so done that I am sure he could not crawl another mile; in short, I am afraid I must throw myself upon your hospitality, and ask you to give me shelter to let me stay here for the night."

Out it had come, and now it only remained to be seen how she would take my proposition! At first she was too dumbfoundered to utter. I saw at once that the idea of my being deranged crossed her mind; for she looked hard at, and at the same time backed away from me. Then her civility revived.

"Of course!" she said, "of course! I shall be only too delighted!" and then she stopped again.

I saw that, having gained my point, my next task was to convince her of my sanity. I, therefore, with profuse thanks and apologies, and as composed a voice as I could master, asked leave to send my orders by the flyman back to my coachman at Salcote. I took care that she should hear me give them myself to the man, so that she might know that the broken axletree and disabled brougham were not figments of my own diseased imagination. But I do not think that this measure had much effect in removing the suspicion of my insanity from my hostess's mind. I had gone out to the hall door to speak to the flyman, whence we both returned to the drawing-room to begin our sixteen or eighteen hours' *tete a-tete*.

I think that both our hearts sunk to our boots at the prospect. I am sure that mine did. In order, perhaps, to abridge it as much as possible, Mrs. Smith soon left me with some murmured sentence about seeing that my room was comfortable, which it certainly was not. It was, on the contrary, as I found on being led to it, as uncomfortable as a hastily got ready bed room, with a just-lit fire, and a sensation of not having been occupied for some indefinite time past, would naturally be on a biting January night.

Having taken off my bonnet, and made myself as tidy as I could, with the aid of Mrs. Smith's brush and comb, and told myself repeatedly that the world had never seen such a fool as me, and that neither the girls or my husband would ever forgive me. I went downstairs, and we presently betook ourselves to dinner. There we sat opposite to each other in *t-te-a-tete*. I had faintly hoped that some female friend, old governess, or cousin might drop up to make a third with us. But no; there we were, we two. We were waited on by the butler, and by him alone.

By questions, whose impertinence Mrs. Smith must have thought only palliated by the unsound state of my mind, ascertained that the Smith establishment in its normal state consisted of butler and footman, but that the footman had, two days ago, been suddenly taken ill and sent home. The butler was, therefore, now, in his master's absence, the only man in the house. I also ascertained during one of his absences from the room, that the stables were at an inconveniently long distance from the house, and that there was no cottage nearer than a quarter of a mile off. Altogether as lonely a spot as you could wish to see. My eyes travelled uncomfortably and furtively after the man on his return into the room, but I could see nothing in his appearance to justify my terrors. His face had no specially sinister cast. It was almost as insignificant as his mistress's. And his figure! Could it be possible that the startling resemblance I had traced in it to my dream figure was only the figment of my horrified fancy?

But no! no! a hundred times no! As I watched the butler, in precisely the same furtively apprehensive way, I was confidently apprehensive that Mrs. Smith was watching me. Her slow brain had adopted and clung fast to the belief that I was mad; nor, indeed, was that conviction devoid of a good deal of justification. I think that she would not have been at all surprised if I had at any moment risen, and playfully buried the carving-knife in her breast. I have often thought since what a pleasant dinner she must have had. It was over at last. It had seemed enormously long, and yet on our return to the drawing-room it proved to have been disastrously short; short as women's dinners always are. We had dined at 8, and it was now only five and twenty minutes to 9. Three hours and five and twenty minutes until the period indicated in my dream.

We sat down dejectedly on each side of the fire. I noticed almost with a smile, that Mrs. Smith took care not to place herself too near me. We had long exhausted our few poor topics of common talk. I had not even any more impertinent questions to ask. It is true that after having run, as we both thought, quite dry already, we had had the good fortune to happen upon a common acquaintance. Very slightly as she was known to either of us, with what tenacity did we cleave to that poor woman! How we dissected her character; anatomised her clothes; criticised her actions; enumerated her vices; speculated on her motives; about none or all of which we either of us knew or cared a button.

But at last she was picked to the bone, and bare, naked silence stared me in the face. What a dreadful evening it was! Saved, to me at least, from the simplicity of bottomless tedium by alternate rushes of burning shame and icy apprehension. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Smith could bear it no longer. She rose and rang for candles.

"I daresay that you will not be sorry to go to bed," she said, a sort of relief coming into her tone.

I believe she had a secret intention of locking me into my room when once she had got me there.

"After your long drive you will be glad of rest."

"And will you too?" asked I, stupidly, for she had had no long drive. "I mean are you also going to bed?" She hesitated.

"It would not be much use of my going to bed so early; I am a bad sleeper."

"You are not going to bed then?"

"Not just yet."

"You are going to stay here—in this room, I mean?"

"No, I am going to my boudoir."

A cold shiver ran down me. Her boudoir! That was the room we were sitting in in my dream. There was a moment's pause.

"I wonder," said I, with a nervous laugh, and in a voice whose agitation I could but partially control, "whether you would let me come with you. I—I—am not at all sleepy after all; it—it is so very early, is not it? I—I—should like to see your boudoir, may I?"

Polite woman as Mrs. Smith was, and had proved herself to be to-night, she could not prevent a flash of acute annoyance, as I saw, with fear, from crossing her face.

"It really is not at all worth seeing," replied she, stiffly, "and I cannot help thinking that you look tired."

"But I am not at all," rejoined I, obstinately. "I should like to come with you, if you would let me."

"Of course, if you wish it," said she, grudgingly.

Before finally succumbing she made one or two more efforts to shake me off. In vain! I was quite immovable. I heard her give an irrepressible sigh of impatience and apprehension at my unaccountable and offensive pertinacity as she preceded me up stairs. We reached her *boudoir*. It was a commonplace room, commonplacely arranged. I had seen hundreds like it, but never to my knowledge, either in walking or sleeping, had my eyes made acquaintance with it before. I looked at once upon entering to see whether the relative position of the door and fireplace were the same as those seen in my dream, and also whether there was a clock on the chimney piece. In both particulars my vision had told me correctly. But after all there was nothing very remarkable in this. Most rooms boast a clock, and in many the door is on the left hand of the fireplace. But to me it seemed confirmation strong as Holy Writ.

"I told you there was nothing to see here," said my hostess, noting my eye wandering round, and speaking in a tone out of which she could not keep all the resentment she felt.

"But it—it is very—very comfortable!" rejoined I, hastily, fearing that this was the prelude to a curt dismissal of me, "I should like to stay here a bit with you, if I might."

She made some sort of murmured sound, which might mean acquiescence, and we sat down. This time we did not even attempt any conversation. She occupied herself with some work that apparently received a great deal of counting; and I—I had no other occupation but my thoughts. I could not well have had a worse one. As I sat there in silence, listening with ears continually strained to catch some sound that was not swallowed up in the shutter-shaking of the storm-wind, with eyes perpetually traveling to the clock-face, I asked myself over and over again what purpose I hoped to serve, by this apparently insane procedure of mine?

Were the dream to prove a fallacy, I had made as great a fool of myself as the world—fertile in the product—had ever seen. If, on the other hand, the dream hitherto proved curiously true in some slight particulars, were to be carried out in its terrible main features, of what avail could I suppose my presence to be in averting the catastrophe with which it concluded. All I had done was to involve myself in Mrs. Smith's fate, which there could be no doubt of my sharing. Again that cold shudder ran over me. I could not help breaking the silence to ask my companion whether she never felt it a little eerie, sitting up here all alone so late at night?

She answered briefly, "I am not nervous."

"Do you never even take the precaution of locking the door?" asked I, glancing nervously towards it.

She smiled rather contemptuously. "Never; and even if I wished I should be unable, as I see what I never noticed before, that the lock if broken."

The clock struck eleven. One hour more! It passed, too, that last hour. It was endless, an eternity, yet it rushed. As it drew towards its last sands, I hardly breathed. If Mrs. Smith had once looked up from the stitching at which she was so tranquilly pegging away, she must have seen the agitation under which I was laboring; and would of course have at once assigned it to her old count of insanity. I wondered that she did not hear the thundering of my heart, pulsing so loudly as to impede that intensity of listening into which all my powers seemed to have passed.

How near it was growing! Five minutes, four minutes, three minutes, two minutes, one minute! I held my breath, I clinched my hands till the nails dug into the palms. Twelve! The clock struck! With that ringing in my head, with that hammering heart, should I hear the knocks even if it came? Mrs. Smith made some slight movement, and I almost shrieked, but I bit in the scream; and listened again. One minute past; two minutes past; three; four; up to twelve! The clock said twelve minutes past twelve As each minute went by I drew a longer breath, and my tense nerves slackened. At the twelve minutes past, Mrs. Smith looked up.

"Do you feel inclined to go to bed yet?" she inquired. "I am afraid," (looking more attentively at me) "that you are more tired than you will allow."

"I think I will go," said I rising and drawing a long breath; "it is ten minutes past twelve."

"Not quite that," rejoined she; "that clock is ten minutes fast. I must have it regulated to-morrow."

"*I must have it regulated to-morrow!*" Like lightning it flashed upon me that that was the speech Mrs. Smith had made in my dream immediately before the knock came. The speech I had made such vain efforts to recall. And, as panic-struck, this dawned upon me, some one knocked. A mist swam before my eyes. I tried to speak, but no words would come; and Mrs. Smith apparently did not see the agonized hand I stretched out towards her.

"Come in," she said, phlegmatically.

The door opened, and in the aperture appeared the figure of the butler, with a coal-box in his hand. My horror-struck eyes were riveted on him, but I could not stir hand or foot. To what purpose if I had? Were not we alone in the house with him—we two wretched, defenceless women?

Mrs. Smith had, as in my dream, moved to the other side of the room, to the piece of furniture with drawers at which I had seen her standing. Then she looked over her shoulder and said composedly, "Thank you, Harris; we do not want any more coal to-night." Then, as he seemed, or seemed to me, to hesitate, she added quietly, "I shall not require anything more to-night; you may go to bed."

Could I believe my eyes? Was he really retreating? shutting the door after him. Were those his footsteps, whose lessening sound I heard along the passage? For a moment everything grew dark before me. I clutched the arms of my chair, to assure myself that this was reality and no dream. Then I staggered to my feet and towards Mrs. Smith.

"Is he gone?" asked I, in a hoarse whisper.

"Gone!" repeated she in astonishment, all her old doubts as to my soundness of mind rushing back in flood. "Yes, of course, he is gone! Why not?"

"And he will not come back?" still in that husky voice.

"Of course not. I told him I needed nothing more to-night. I think"—eyeing me distressfully—"that you really had better go to bed; you seem a little—a little—feverish!"

"Yes," said I, making an effort to recover some decent amount of composure, "perhaps I am; I will go to bed if you are quite—quite sure——"

She looked so really alarmed at my manner and words that I did not finish my sentence. I followed her, still shaking in every limb to my bedroom, where she left me; and into which, I am almost certain, though she tried to do it noiselessly as possible, that she locked me. For hours after she left me I remained sunk in the arm-chair by the fire, into which I had almost fallen on entering. I still shook as if ague struck, and every now and again I held my breath to listen—to listen for that stealthy step, which even now I felt must come, for the noise of that awful fluid which still sounded so loudly in the ears of my imagination that I could not even yet believe that it neither had nor ever would have my echo in a real sound.

At length I dropped into an easy doze, from which I was awoke by a sensation of extreme cold, to find the fire black out, and the temperature of the room at or below freezing point. I rose and threw myself, dressed, upon the bed, and wrapping myself in a fur cloak fell into a heavy sleep, from which I was only roused by the 8 o'clock entry of the housemaid.

On first opening my bewildered eyes, I could not recollect where I was, but stared round wonderingly at the unfamiliar room. Then recollections came upon me with a rush, and I buried my face in the pillow. Oh, why had I ever woke again? Why had day ever had the inhumanity to dawn again upon such a candidate for Earlswood? As the details of the previous days incidents came back upon me with brutal vividness, I called to the rocks to fall upon me and the rocks to cover me!

Had any one since the world first began rolling ever written themselves down so egregious an ass? Befooled by an idiotic dream; mislead by a fancied resemblance of trivial circumstances; flounderding deeper and deeper into the quagmire of unreason, which had landed me at last, fully dressed, on this strange bed; and with the appalling prospect before me of having to go down and meet Mrs. Smith at breakfast.

She would probably and wisely meet me with a lunatic asylum keeper and a strait waistcoat. And my children, my servants, my husband, how should I ever look any one of them in the face again? I writhed! But writhing did not help me. I had seen the housemaid's astonished glance at my full-dressed condition, a fresh proof of my insanity, which would, no doubt, be conveyed to Mrs. Smith.

I must get up. I must go down and appear as soon as I could. That was all that was now left. And that much I did. With what inward grovelling, mentally though not apparently on all fours, I entered that dining-room will never be known save only to myself. She came to meet me civil, dull, and emotional; though I thought I caught a look of lurking apprehension still in her eye.

Stupid woman! Why could she not have been shot through the head and fallen with that thud I had expected of her? I felt a sort of anger against her for standing there so stolid and sound; after having wrought me such irremediable woe.

Oh, that breakfast! Shall I ever forget it? How did I live through it? Though it and the moments that followed it, and the leave-taking? At the latter I do not think that I said anything. My tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. I had just sense left to give her my hand stupidly, and to notice the look of scarcely subdued joy and relief on her face at seeing the last of me.

She sent me in her carriage as far as Salcote, which I thought she looked upon as the surest method of getting rid of me. At Salcote I got into my own brougham, and returned home a sadder, if not a wiser, woman. Reader, will you despise me very much if I tell you that I cried the whole way; and that on reaching my own fireside I gathered my children about me, and made a clean breast of my folly to them. They took my commission characteristically.

Alice said that if I had taken her advice I should have been spared a great annoyance.

Ruth said that all dreams were nonsense, and reverted to her own puerile one; which, even at that moment of humiliation, I felt wounded at having paralelled with mine.

And Sue, dear Sue, held both my hands fast in hers, and said she should have done precisely the same in my case.

But I refused to be comforted, the more so as it turned out that the most valuable of the carriage horses had caught cold in the White Hart stables an influenza which was rapidly developing into inflammation of the lungs. But even without that final straw I had sunk hopelessly in my own esteem.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just a year later, the public was shocked by the account of a murder, which, in its circumstances, exceeded the measure of brutality usually connected with such crimes.

It was the murder of a lonely old maid-en lady by her butler—a butler to whom, as it appeared, she had been in the habit of showing exceptional kindness.

I read the account with about the same degree of shuddering disgust, I suppose, as my neighbors, but without any feeling of a personal character, until it transpired, in the course of the evidence, that the murderer's name was Harris—a name by which I had once, and once only, heard Mrs. Smith, of Longmains, address her butler.

I dismissed the thought at once, as far as I was able. Had not I had enough of giving the reins to my imagination? Was not Harris an extremely common name? Almost as common as Smith. But when the trial came on, which, as the crime had been committed shortly before the assizes, it did very soon after the committal to prison, I, perhaps, unknown almost to myself, followed it with a keener interest than, but for this trifling circumstance, I should have done.

The trial was a short one; the evidence overwhelming; the man found guilty, condemned and executed, without any sentimentalist being found to petition the Home Secretary in his favor.

On the evening before his execution he made to the gaol chaplain a full confession of his crimes and not only of that one which brought him to the gallows, but of a previous one, which he had been prevented from carrying beyond the stage of intention by a curious accident. What that curious accident was you shall hear, and judge of my feelings on reading the following extract from the murderer's confession:

"In January of last year, I was living in the service of Mr. Smith, of Longmains. I was at very low water at the time; over head and ears in debt, and I did not know where to turn for money, which I wanted desperately, and felt that I must obtain by fair means or foul. My chief inducement for entering Mrs. Smith's service had been that I had accidentally heard that he was in the habit of keeping considerable sums of money in the house, for the purpose of paying the weekly wages of the workmen employed upon some extensive drainage works which he had undertaken.

"I thought on reaching Longmains that I had never seen a house better adapted to my purpose. It was as lonely a spot as I have ever seen; the stables at an unusual distance from the hall, and no dwelling house within less than a quarter of a mile. The establishment consisted, as to men, of myself and one footman; but about a week after my arrival the footman fell ill and had to be sent home.

"I had not yet matured my plans, though I had ascertained that Mr. Smith kept his money in a strong box in his business room, and that in the case of his absence Mrs. Smith had charge of the key, when one morning my master was unexpectedly summoned from home, leaving me alone with my mistress and the female servants in the house.

"Such an opportunity, which, very probably, might not soon occur again, was, I felt, not to be lost. Mrs. Smith's habits were such as to favor my project. She usually sat in her boudoir, situated in a rather isolated part of the house, until late at night. I made up my mind to wait until the rest of the household had retired, and then to go to Mrs. Smith's boudoir on the pretext of taking coals for the fire, obtain from her the key of the small box, by fair means, if possible; but if she resisted—and she was a resolute woman—I had determined to shoot her through the head, having provided myself with a revolver for the purpose; furnish myself with as much money as I could get hold of, and make tracks for America. I was prevented from carrying out this intention by a very unlooked for accident

"Late in the afternoon—the afternoon of that day—the weather was extremely bad, snowing hard, with a high wind, and bitter cold—a lady arrived in a fly to call on my mistress. I could see that my mistress was greatly surprised when I took in the lady's card. As far as I could make out, she was very slightly acquainted with her, and lived a matter of twenty miles off.

"I have never to this day made out why she came. We all thought she was off her head, and I believe she was. My mistress certainly thought so, all the more when she asked leave to stay the night. I could see that my mistress was very much annoyed, and rather alarmed; but as the lady would not go, there was no help for it, stay she must.

"I was a good deal upset at first, as I was afraid her being there would knock my plan on the head, but afterwards I comforted myself with the thought that she would be sure to go to bed early, tired with her long drive, and I should find Mrs. Smith alone in her boudoir.

"I lit them their bedroom candles in the drawing room at 10, and then went off to wait. I would not risk it till 12. By that time every one would be sure to be in bed and asleep. I thought I had never known time go so slowly, but at last the clock pointed to five minutes to 12. I put my revolver in my pocket, took up the coal-box, went up stairs and knocked. Mrs. Smith's voice said 'Come in,' and I opened the door.

"What was my horror to find the strange lady still sitting there with my mistress! The sight of her took me so aback that I did not know whether to come in or not, and as I was hesitating Mrs. Smith said, 'We do not want any more coals. You may go to bed, Harris,' or something like that. And all the while the strange lady was staring at me so oddly, as white as a ghost, that I began to think she must have somehow found out what I was after. Her being there and her looking at me like that altogether made me feel so queer that I actually shut the door and went away again. I thought I would put it off till next night. But on the following day Mr. Smith returned, and I never had another chance!"

I had no sooner reached this last word than I rose to my feet. I was certainly a yard taller than when I sat down.

"Girls!" said I, calling to them in a voice of solemn authority, and as they gathered round, "Be so good as to read those paragraphs," pointing to them with my finger. I watched their faces as they did so, and when they had finished I said turning to Alice, in a voice of more than mortal dignity, "You see that wisdom is justified of her child!"

I was interrupted by the door opening and a lady rushing past the footman to precipitate herself into my arms It was Mrs. Smith, of Longmains, come to thank me for having saved her life, and to apologise with tears for having ever thought me ripe for Bedlam.

THE END.

The Girl and the Wash-Tub.

A singular accident is reported from Johnson County, Indiana. Miss Alice H. Lewis, of Edinburg, last week slipped and fell over a wash-tub, breaking one of her ribs. It is not remarkable that a girl should slip and fall, for anybody is likely to do so. Nor is it strange that she should break one of her ribs. Many a girl has had a rib broken ere this. But it is noteworthy that this young lady fell over a wash-tub. What could she possibly be doing about a tub? Surely not using it. The only plausible explanation is that she came across the tub while accidentally passing through the kitchen or wash house, and, seeing the tub, stopped to examine it, probably with the idea of discovering what it was intended for. Not being used to it, she slipped and fell over it, breaking a rib as mentioned. It were rash to announce that she was in the act of using it at the time of the accident, lest she is overwhelmed with letters from importunate suitors. The local press wisely omitted the facts on this point.

Humor.

The Baby Could Talk.

Many infants talk at a surprisingly early age. Instances have been known of babies yet in their swaddling clothes who could discourse on all manner of topics. To be sure, the drift of their remarks had to be interpreted by a fond mother, but no one would dare to say that baby didn't talk.

I myself heard a year-old child say a great many things one day recently. I was calling on a friend whose baby was just a year old.

"Can he talk any yet?" I asked.

"Talk!" exclaimed the fond mother with an injured look. "I should think so! He can just say everything. Can't you, ducksy daddle?"

"Boo, boo, bee, yee, ya," screeched baby, growing black in the face with the effort.

"Hear him!" cried the fond mother. "He said, 'I guess I can talk.'"

The information surprised me a little, but I discreetly held my peace.

"Now, tell the gentleman your name," says baby's mamma, coaxingly.

"Boo, boo, da, da, boo."

"Charles Edgar Jones, just as plain as anything could say it, you little sweet!" cries the triumphant mother.

My surprise increased.

"No tell mamma who you like best in all the world."

"Boo, baa, bee, da, da!"

"How cunning!" I exclaim. "'Da, da' means 'papa,' don't it?"

"Mercy, no! Didn't you hear the little blessing say as plain as could be that he 'liked the gentleman best,' He means *you!*"

I am flattered, of course, and amazed at my own stupidity. I thought I was familiar with the "King's English," but the English of this little king is new to me.

"Now say, 'Sing a song o' sixpence,' for the gentleman."

"Yee, yee, boo, boo, baa!" splutters baby.

"No, no, deary," says mamma reprovingly; "that's 'Little Bo Peep.' Now say the other."

"Boo, boo, bee, *ya, ya!*"

"That's it! That's it, you blessed old pretty boy! I *knew* you could say it! And to think the gentleman asked if you could talk any yet! I guess he won't ask it again."

I guess, too, that I won't. Either that baby or I cannot speak the English language in its purity, and I am averse to displaying my possible ignorance.

It Makes a Difference.

"Thomas Jeffuhson Sable."

"Yes, 'Cindy."

"Doan yes 'Cindy me no moah, but respondiate to der interrogotashuns I has to expenjulate to yer."

"Yas Cin—"

"Duh yo' go agin. Now, keep dat yer ugly mug o' yo's disposed an' displain ter me, yer lubbin' wife, who dat cullud female pusson wuz I seen yer confabulatin' wid on Summit street terday."

"Dat wuz only Missus Jones, 'Cindy."

"Et wuz only Missus Jones, wuz it, huh? Well, I wantcher ter explain why unerstan' dat yo mus yeraftah delinquish my detenshuns in de less' to dat pusson, an' I'll ketcher reconizin' dat pusson agin dar'l be blud on de moon. She ain't no fit pusson fer decent cullud folks ter assembulate with. Cos why? Doan yo ask me cos why; but she doan belong to der Culled Wash Ladies Union, an' we doan reconize any sich trash what ain't in, nohow. Yo heah me twittah, Thomas Jeffuhson?"

Consistent Women.

As Tom Stayton was walking along the street with a friend, they noticed a sign in front of a building bearing the words "S. P. C. A. Lunch."

"What's that?" he inquired.

"Oh," was the reply, "the young ladies are giving a lunch for the benefit of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

"The young ladies?" repeated Tom inquiringly.

"Yep."

"Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?"

"Yep."

"And do we have to eat it?"

"Of course."

"Well, it takes a woman to be inconsistent," he said and went across the street to a restaurant.

In Common Play.

"Shure an' I always said Dinnis Gilhooligan wud ind up bad an' be afther makin' a play acther ur some sich fool uv hisself, Missus Flaherty."

"Faith an' what's Dinnis bin afther doin now, Missus McGinnis? Shure an' he wuz a big man in the ward meetin', so me Teddy tells me."

"Thrue fer yez, Missus Flaherty, but Dinnis has indid up bad, fer they say the judge has been afther appointing him a rigler jooroar in the coort uv common plaze, an' mind what I tell yez Missus Flaherty an' be it the last wurrud that was iver to pass me two lips I'd say that that same Dinnis Gilhooligan will never raich the operys an' sich like but will be always in the common plays."

He Ought to Have Mailed It.

Wife—John, did you mail that letter I gave you three days ago?

Husband—I—i—guess—why, yes, of course.

W.—That is all right then. It was to tell my mother not to visit us just now. She was to start to-day, but if you mailed my letter she won't come.

H. (tearing his hair as he goes down the street)—I didn't mail it. Forgot it, idiot that I am, and she will be here to-night and I'm in for a month of mother-in-law.

Favorable Condition for Hilarity.

"The first time I heard that story," said Dumley, "I thought I would die o' laughing. But I can't see very much in it now."

"When did you hear it first?" he was asked.

"One night when I was sitting up with a corpse. I thought I would waken the whole neighborhood before I got through. But anything," he added, "sounds funny when you are sitting up with a corpse."

The Worst Yet.

In a Western town lately, Mr. Day married a Miss Week. The editor of the the local paper, a poet, in noticing the event, ended thus:

"A Day is won, a Week is lost,
But we should not complain;
For soon there will be Days enough
To make a Week again."

At an Evening Party.

Young Mr. De Lyle (in the conservatory)—May I present you with a bud, Miss Societie, from this beautiful plant.

Miss Societie (blushing)—Oh, thank you Mr. De Lyle. You are very——

Fairy of the Household (tripping in)—I guess papa wouldn't like you to pick any of the flowers, Mr. De Lyle; they are only rented for this evening.

Defying Expert Testimony.

Client (to lawyer)—"I am afraid the physician's testimony will convict me."

Lawyer (reassuringly)—"Don't be alarmed about that. I'll read up a little about poison in the stomach, and in ten minutes I'll have that doctor in a cold sweat, and make the judge and jury think he is a hired perjurer."

Not Ripe Enough to Cut.

"Come here, Walter, and let me shave you too," said Uncle Alfred, who was tonsorially employed, to his 5-year-old nephew.

"No, was the prompt response; "my whiskers ain't ripe yet."—*Harper's Bazar.*

NOT DEAR JAMES.

Distressing Experience of a Seductive Drummer on a Western Railway.

I have a friend who is a commercial traveler, and on his return from a trip he always comes up to see me, and enlivens my existence by a recount of his experiences on the road.

"Well, Charley, anything new?" said I as Charley tilted my best chair against the freshly-papered wall and puffed vigorously at one of my stogas.

"Not much," said he. "I'm sick of the road. Too much of a dog's life. I'm going to quit and settle down."

I expected this. Charley has been going to quit during the four years I have known him, but he never quits, and in common with many more drummers, will shake the hand of many a hotel clerk yet before he finally settles down.

"What's the matter, trade dull?" I asked.

"No, trade's pretty fair, but it isn't as it used to be. Why, when I first went on the road there was some fun in it. I only carried one trunk, and I could generally get the trade to look at my samples. Now I carry three, and its the hardest kind of work to get a man into a sample room. You don't know Billy Jackson, do you? Travels for a Chicago house. Always registers with a toothpick."

I replied that I hadn't that pleasure.

"Pleasure! Humph! It would afford me the most unbounded pleasure to get even with him for a little trick he played on me the other day over in Illinois.

"I was going to Effingham on the Vandalia. I got on at Casey, and the first fellow I saw was Billy. 'You're just the fellow I was looking for,' said he. 'There's a pretty girl in the front car, and I think you can get acquainted if you work the thing right. I've tried it myself, but I didn't seem to catch on.'

"I've got quite a reputation among the boys in this direction, so I easily swallowed all Billy said, and followed him into the smoker. I thought it mighty strange that a girl should be in the smoker, but there she was, sure enough, and you can bet she was a daisy. She was seated by herself when I entered, near two gentlemen. I thought they eyed me rather more than was necessary. However, I didn't say a word, but quietly seated myself opposite the dame, and commenced tactics.

"After I had looked at her once or twice she began to smile. 'Great Scott!' said I to myself, 'this is easier than I thought for.' So I smiled back. This was all the girl wanted. She began to move nearer to me. Then she nodded her head and smiled several times. In all my experience I never had a girl act that way toward me in such short time, and I saw there was something wrong, although for the life of me I couldn't imagine what it was. I wasn't going to back out, however, so I smiled at her just as I had got enough and was thinking it nearly time to go up town and hustle for dinner, as I'd spent all my money. I got an awful ducking, and I never came so near getting drowned in my life."

He Had Doubts.

Several lawyers were chatting on the court-house steps about a certain judge, when a merchant joined the party.

"We were just talking about Judge Blank," explained one of the legal lights.

"What is your opinion of him?" inquired the merchant.

"He is the best judge on the bench."

"Really?"

"Yes, and what is more, he is perfectly honest and truthful."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because he has the confidence of every lawyer at the bar."

The merchant gazed at him a minute, whistled a long, low whistle, and walked away without saying a word.

Politeness Kept Him Silent.

A little boy in Warrenton, Ga., visited his aunt in the country not long since. One day at the dinner table the lady complained that a jar of favorite preserves had mysteriously disappeared from the pantry. Each one present disclaimed any knowledge of the fact except the little boy, who remained studiously silent. At length he was asked if he knew what had become of the missing fruit, when he replied: "My pa don't allow me to talk at the table."

Oysters Enough for Once.

"I never had enough oysters at one meal excepting upon one occasion," remarked a Denver gentleman, "and that was just after the war at Norfolk, Va. I had been a prisoner at Andersonville, and was one of the very last to be released. I was on my way north and you can imagine that I wasn't very rich or very fat. I took my time getting toward the North, and so I stayed around Norfolk for some time waiting for health and money enough to proceed on my journey. Two or three times I got pretty hungry on my way to Norfolk, but I wasn't hungry after I got there.

"Early the first morning I went down to where the oyster boats lay. I had just ten cents in my pocket, and you know that oysters are as cheap as mud there. I saw an old darky sitting on the side of an oyster schooner and nobody else around.

"I asked him how many oysters he would sell me for a dime, and he said that I

Recent Literature.

Of making many books there is no end, but when one is launched for some definite purpose beside that of a literary venture, it is regarded with special interest. "An Iron Crown," by an anonymous author, and brought out by T. S. Dennison, Chicago, has for its aim the exposure of the dangers to which this country is subjected by the growth of great monopolies. Many incidents which have taken place and been chronicled in the newspapers, are woven into the thread of the story in order to make the lesson plain. There is little literary polish in the style but it seems to be a plain unvarnished statement of what are facts. It will be found of interest.

Ouida's latest exploit in a literary way is "Otomar," and it is a sort of continuation of "Princess Napraxine," who is in this the central figure. The book opens with a brilliant description of a court of love, and Napraxine, seated on a throne of ivory after the fashion of Lucrezia Borgia or Marguerite de Valois, is again surrounded by the savants of France discussing love, general, human and concrete. As a story the success is questionable. As an artistic study of light and color, it cannot be surpassed. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, are the publishers.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, issue an exceedingly beautiful volume entitled, "Here and There in Our Own Country." It is made up of sketches of travel and descriptions of notable places, written in fine style by the best writers, and contains 127 beautiful illustrations. For those who have never traveled extensively through our magnificent country, it will give a good idea of its beauty and grandeur, while to those who have it will bring back vividly the scenes that gave them so much pleasure. It is superbly gotten up as to paper, binding and general finish.

It would seem that another cook book added to those already in existence would find but a sorry welcome. "The New Cook Book" by Catherine Owen, and published by Cassell and Company, New York, differs, however, from the usual volume with that name. It is not made up of recipes, but contains much that is designed to aid young housekeepers. There are hosts of excellent hints in regard to kitchen and store room, bills of fare, luncheons and small dinners. The second part is all given up to recipes which the author says have all been tested by herself.

"Little Folks: A Magazine for the Young," issued in the form of a handsome volume by Cassell & Company, New York, will prove very popular with the young folks who are so fortunate as to obtain it for a Christmas gift. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, and the stories given in a very pretty colored frontispiece entitled, "Three Little Kittens." The cover is a beauty.

A lovely Christmas book for children is the one entitled "Rosebuds" by Virginia Gerson, published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York. The 32 full page colored engravings are in the Kate Greenaway style and are wonderfully attractive and amusing even to the older people. As a color study the book is excellent. It will educate the eye of the little folks without their being conscious of receiving a lesson. Opposite the engravings are baby rhymes illustrated by crayon sketches.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have issued an elegant little volume for the holidays, entitled "Beauties of Tennyson." The illustrations are very fine. They are twenty in number and are the work of Frederic B. Schell. The poems are taken from his best loved works, and are admirably chosen. It is brought out in fine style.

The November number of the *Overland Monthly* has some very timely articles, among which is "The Wyoming Anti-Chinese Riot," the memory of which is so fresh in the memories of all who read the details. Beside this most interesting paper, which throws considerable light on the Chinese question, there are several others that will attract and hold the interest from beginning to end. Some of them are "The Cruise of the Pandy;" "The Legend of the Two Roses;" "The New Mills College; Its Past and Present;" "From the Nass to the Skeena," and a second part of "Rough Notes of a Yoyage and Journey Trip." The *Overland* is published in San Francisco, with the yearly subscription of $4.

With the December number the *Magazine of American History* closes its 14th volume. The articles are all spirited, timely and readable. It has for a frontispiece a portrait of Gen. McClellan. A. W. Clason gives a history of "The Convention of Massachusetts" that adopted the federal constitution. The Brooklyn house of Philip Livingston is described by Mrs. Lamb in the "Historic Homes" series. Col. Charles L. Norton discourses upon "Thanksgiving Day, Past and Present." "A Chapter of the Mexican War," a most interesting paper, is from the pen of Gen. E. Parker Scammon, the tutor of Gen. Grant at West Point. "How we Run the Vicksburg Batteries," is a vivid sketch of an exciting Yazoo expedition, by S. Ward. Taken together it is a strong and substantial, as well as a charming number. Subscription price, $5 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

The Christmas number of *St. Nicholas* is unusually rich in well known names. There are contributions from H. H., Frances Hodgson Burnett, Susan Coolidge, Grace Denio Litchfield, Edgar Fawcett, Edith M. Thomas, Frank Stockton and others as well known, and the illustrations are particularly attractive. In its prospectus for 1889 it promises contributions from all the most popular writers for children, including Louisa M. Alcott, J. T. Trowbridge and Sophie May, whose names are a guarantee of interest to every reading child. W. D. Howells will also contribute "A Christmas Story." It is published by The Century Company, New York, at $3 a year.

It hardly seemed possible that a magazine devoted exclusively to the history of the West could obtain so great a popularity in so short a time, as has been the case with the illustrated *Magazine of Western History*, published at Cleveland, at the subscription price of $3 a year. The November number contains a most excellent and varied table of contents. Among them are "South Carolina Session;" "Wilson's Congressional Government;" "Pioneer Medicine on the Reserve;" "Daniel Agnew;" "The Pioneer Merchants of Cleveland;" "Allen G. Thurman;" "Franklin T. Backus;" besides Editorial Notes and Correspondence.

The November issue of *Dixie*, the illustrated Southern magazine, issued from Atlanta, Ga., is out. The new cover is a model of elegance and taste and the typography is perfect. This magazine is rapidly pushing its way to success, and its permanent existence is now assured. The publishers are sparing no expense, and *Dixie* is to-day the leading representative Southern journal. Among the writers engaged for 1888 are Paul Hamilton Hayne, R. W. Memminger, John Kershaw, Charles Edgar Jarvis, Donald A. Baine, H. A. Van Fredenberg, Gen. Edward McCrady, jr., Ben F. Green, Orelia Key Bell, Elizabeth W. Allderdice, Mrs. E. L. H. Willis, Mrs. Felix G. DeFontaine, Clement Mason and a hundred others. The price of *Dixie* is only $2 a year.

The Christmas double number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* is very beautiful. The illustrations are exceedingly fine, there being twelve full page pictures, besides those which are interspersed with the reading matter. The latter is full of interest. One notable article is "The House of Lords," in which are portraits of a number of noblemen whose names are familiar, among them the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Granville. The description which accompanies the portraits will be read with pleasure. There are several stories by well known writers, a most absorbing one being "Dr. Barrow," by Mrs. Linnaeus Banks Lamb. The magazine is published by Macmillan & Co., New York, at a subscription price of $1.75 a year.

Every one welcomes *Good Housekeeping* because of the good sense that characterizes the greater part of the contents. The November number contains a Thanksgiving bill-of-fare which is extremely attractive. It will bear preserving until the time for the use of a part of it comes around again. "Ten Dollars Enough" is continued, and will give housekeepers with small means some excellent hints. There is an unusual number of poems in this number. *Good Housekeeping* is published by Clark W. Bryan & Co., Holyoke, Mass., at $2.50 a year.

The *Caterer*, published by E. C. Whitton, Philadelphia, subscription $2, is at hand for December. It has an attractive table of contents, comprising with others the following: "Morsels from European Larders;" "How the Steamed Oyster was Discovered;" "Aunt Sally and Some of Her Ways;" "Gastronomonic Pickings;" "Our Thanksgiving Turkey;" "A Chapter from Court Royal;" "Some Breakfast Comforts;" and "R——'s Conversion." The usual list on "Food in Season" is also given.

The Ohio Educational Monthly, published at Akron, makes its appearance for December. Several very interesting articles are given, and a well-merited tribute to the late M. F. Cowdery, of Sandusky, one of the first and best educators in Ohio, by Anson Smythe, D. D. A great many questions are discussed editorially. It is a valuable number for teachers.

The November 20th number of *Science* is at hand with a good deal of desirable information. Particularly excellent is the supplement which discusses "Recent Land Legislation," "The Laws of Temperature in the Austrian Alps," "The Origin of Mediæval Universities," "Artificial Winds," etc. Published by the Science company, New York. Weekly at $5 a year.

No prettier magazine for old or young is published than *Our Little Ones* both as to reading matter and engravings. The frontispiece of the December number is an extremely pretty representation of a little girl with her boys of dolls around the table spread on the floor at her side. Other pictures are very attractive. Russell Publishing Co., Boston. $1.50 a year.

The *Season* is always ahead in point of time, and it is therefore not surprising to find the January number upon our table. It contains its usual variety of styles in dress and fancy work, with colored plates, national costume figures, etc. The International News Co., New York, issue it at an annual subscription of $3.50 a year.

It is hardly necessary to give any extended notice of *The Century*, since it is always sure of a welcome from everybody. The December number seems to be, however, unusually meaty. There is a fine portrait of Helen Hunt Jackson and a sketch of her life, with seven of her last poems. "An American Lordship," by George Parsons Lathrop is exceedingly interesting. The two serials are continued and there are several shorter stories. Many will be attracted by the open letters upon the question of "What Shall be Done With Our Ex-Presidents?" "Mark Twain" writes "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," and there are many other articles of interest. The Century Co., New York. $4 a year.

In looking over the *Art Amateur* for December, one comprehends why it is that so much fine and really artistic amateur work is done now. The help that such magazines are to the worker can hardly be estimated. The original designs which are given and the directions for their treatment, enable any one with good taste to do excellent things. There is a portrait study and a supplement containing a number of designs for Christmas work. The reading matter is full of interest. Many hints in regard to art decoration are given. Published by Montague Marks, Union Square, New York, at $4 a year.

The December number of the *North American Review* contains a large amount of historical matter which is full of interest. The opening article by Col. Fred Grant, is entitled, "Halleck's Injustice to Grant," is an extraordinary revelation in regard to the capture of Fort Donelson. Gov. Ireland, of Texas, describes the progress of that state. "Motley and Monarch" is a prose poem on Lincoln, by Col. Ingersoll. It is a marvelous bit of rhetoric. Israel Green, the lieutenant who struck John Brown in the face with his saber after he was down, tells his version of the Harper's Ferry affair. Gen. Hines, R. Fry, who was Provost Marshal General during the war, in his "Acquaintance with Grant," describes the cadet life of the future "General of the Army," and vindicates Gen. Fitz John Porter. Published at New York at $5 a year.

The December number of *Outing* is one of the best illustrated that has appeared, and with a well-selected table of contents makes a delightful holiday issue. The frontispiece, illustrating Helen Chase's poem, "December," is from a painting by H. Bolton Jones, engraved by Sylvester, and accompanied with decorative designs by F. Childe Hassam. The leading article, by Fred. C. Green, "Agogebic," is a picturesque description of this beautiful Michigan lake, made famous by its superb hunting and fishing. The paper is fully illustrated. Boston.

With the beginning of the new year that sterling weekly magazine, *Littell's Living Age*, enters upon its 42d year of continuous and successful publication. Its pages contain the best of current foreign literature—essays, reviews, serials and short stories, poetry, biography, and scientific, poltical and historical information. Published by Littell & Co., Boston; semi-monthly, $8 a year.

Dio Lewis's Nuggets comes to us for December with its usual collection of pithy paragraphs containing advice which, if followed would lead to health. The truths told about making the meal time one of social pleasure in the family are worth the cost of the magazine. In the last part of the number, directions are given for making a home gymnasium. The Dio Lewis Publishing Co., New York, $1 yearly.

Children's entertainments are always enjoyable, and are especially relished by the parents and friends of the youthful performers, but just where to obtain the material for such purposes is always a difficult question. To meet this want was the occasion of the preparation of "Young Folks' Dialogues" which are bright and sparkling and suited to children from 5 to 15 years of age. They are adapted to every form of public and private entertainment. National School of Oratory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nothing so stimulates the love for literary study or so quickens the literary taste as the reading of the choicest selections from the best authors. No. 13 of the "Elocutionist's Annual," contains an unusually large number of new and choice pieces suited to the social circle and to the public platform, and varying in character from grave to gay, from light to severe, including many choice bits of humor and characterization. The paper edited, costs only 30 cents. Published by the same house as "Young Folks' Dialogues."

The Christmas number of *Harper's Young People* has a new cover, the picture representing Santa Claus in the guise of a stage manager.

New Way to Become Lean.

Starvation, semi-starvation, surcharging, "banting," alkalies, purgatives, Turkish baths, exercise, and the thousand and one ways of reducing corpulency to respectable dimensions, still leave a large section of our stout population in despair. M. Germain See comes to the rescue and solves (?) the difficulty with his accustomed dash and skill. "Oh, ye massive fat ones desiring to be made lean, eat not much meat, but drink enormously of tea." That is M. See's good news put in a nutshell. That is the cry now to be heard in the Parisian wilderness of fat. Obese individuals may suffer from shortness of breath, from many causes, writes M. See, and infiltration of the muscles with fat is an important one. There are many ways of reducing the fat. The first is by diet; the second by moderating the imbibation of fluid; the third by muscular exercise; and there are also balneotherahy or bathing, and treatment by mendicants. M. See does not appove of "banting," as it takes too long; and, further, he argues that proteids such as meat eggs, etc., are productive of fat. Ebstein has recently advocated "banting" combined with some fatty food; but our author does not fall in with this method. Stout people do not bear bleeding well, although this was the treatment in vogue in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Iodides, alkalies, and diuretics are not well born by fat persons. Moreover, these medicines, when they reduce obesity, do so by destroying, or at least damaging, the organs on which the nutrition of the body depends.—*London Lancet.*

Answers to Correspondents.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Your fear as to cough mixtures containing opiates is natural, but Prof. Williams, ex-State Chemist of Delaware, who analyzed Red Star Cough Cure, states that it contains neither morphia nor opium, and is wonderfully efficacious. Give it to your children by all means. Only 25 cents.

LADY CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

Their Arduous Work of Detecting Smugglers Aboard Ship—Tact and Delicacy Required in Searching Out Fraud.

New York World.

Meeting a lady employed in the custom-house, I asked her to give me an idea of her pay and duties, to which she consented. She said: "It is generally supposed that the pay of a lady in the custom-house is so large as to enable her to retire wealthy in the course of a few years, but the truth is, we receive about seventeen dollars a week, upon which we must maintain ourselves and families. Husbands? Oh, no; there are no husbands allowed us. No married woman can obtain a situation in the custom-house, and a single woman would be dismissed if she were to marry while in the service of the government. We are obliged to pay our own car fare, although when we are required very late at night or in very bad weather a carriage is frequently sent for us. We are often on duty far away from home at mealtimes and on such occasions are compelled to patronize the restaurants, which makes quite an item in our expenses.

"We are given a percentage upon any contraband goods seized by us. What makes these government positions so much in demand is the absolute certainty of the pay and the almost equal certainty that the employment, once obtained, will be permanent. There are eight only of us lady inspectors in New York, and among us we divide the work of inspecting every vessel arriving on this coast, so you may believe none of us are idle.

"It would be dangerous for a woman to go alone at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning to some of the docks we have to go to, therefore a man is always sent to take us to the vessel and accompany us home again if we do not go back before daylight. The most irksome part of the duty of a lady inspector is that she has never an hour that she may call her own. She never dare make an appointment to go out for over an hour or go to a matinee, or even to church, for fear that a dispatch may arrive in her absence telling her to be at such and such a dock to inspect a (named) vessel. In 35 minutes after receiving the telegram she must be at the place indicated.

"We are rowed out to the vessels, and as in winter the weather is cold and often stormy, the exposure is trying to the health, and a disagreeable task even to the most robust. Nevertheless, once a lady gets into a berth at the custom house—a most difficult thing to accomplish—she stays. There are no resignations and very rarely a death, so that it may be said that there are never any vacancies.

"A woman must be a born detective to be a good inspector. She should know almost the first time she lays eyes upon a lady whether or not she has any smuggled goods in her possession. Then, when it comes to searching a woman, it requires a great deal of tact and delicacy to carry your point and yet give no just cause for complaint. And firmness! dear me! Some of them beg so hard not to be entirely denuded that it would melt a heart of stone.

"What are usually secreted in a lady's dress? Oh, diamonds and other precious stones. They conceal these everywhere—in the hair and in the paddings of the dress, in the seams of the clothing and in the shoes. They have large shoes made as if for large bunions, which they fill with precious stones. The Italians are natural born smugglers, and smuggle coral chiefly. First and second-cabin passengers smuggle by proxy, now more generally than in person.

"Steerage passengers are not required to declare their goods, so that many people who want to smuggle light but valuable goods, like lace and diamonds pay the passage over of a steerage passenger, on condition of his or her getting through certain contraband articles. It is rather risky, because the trusted person may walk off with the goods, and the owner cannot recover them, or if he does, it is only to have them nabbed by the Custom-house officers, but there is less risk of detection in the steerage than in the cabin.

"I remember an amusing incident: A gentleman returning from Europe brought back half a dozen valuable gold watches as presents to his family. How to escape paying duty on them tormented his mind until he was nearing his native land. Having become well acquainted during the voyage with six gentlemen who had no watches, he asked each one to wear a watch until he got ashore. They all consented. Four of them brought the watches ashore unchallenged by the officers and returned them, but the other two vamoosed with the watches, leaving the gentleman to make the best of his loss.

"Had he made any row or arrested the thieves he would have betrayed that he himself was trying to defraud the government.

"Among the other accomplishments of a lady inspector must be a knowledge of languages, unless she wishes to be put to great inconvenience and considerable expense in feeing interpreters. Immigrants arrive here from every place under the sun. A lady searcher has got to converse with them all. Among the steerage passengers a knowledge of the various *patois* of a language is as necessary as of the pure tongue itself."

—Young men, or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Win a Wife.

How shall a good wife be won? I know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors; but they will find that really intelligent women, who possess the most desirable qualities, are uniformly unassuming, and hold their charms in modest estimation. What such women most admire in men is gallantry. Not the gallantry of fast men and fops, but boldness, courage, devotion, decision and refined civility. Men's bearings win ten superior women where boots and brains win one. If a man stand before a woman with respect for himself and fearlessness of her, his suit is half won. The rest may safely be left to the parties most interested. Therefore, never be afraid of a woman. Women are the most harmless and agreeable creatures in the world to a man who shows that he has got a man's soul in him. If you possess not the spirit to come up to a test like this, you have not got that in you which most pleases a high-souled woman, and you will be obliged to content yourself with the simple girl who, in a quiet way, is endeavoring to attract and fasten you.

But in any case don't be in a hurry. Don't get into a feverish longing for marriage. It isn't creditable to you. Especially don't imagine that any disappointment in love which takes place before you are twenty-one years old will be of any material damage to you. The truth is that before a man is twenty-five years old he does not know what he wants himself. So don't be in a hurry. The more of a man you become, and the more of manliness you become capable of exhibiting in your association with women, the better wife you will be able to obtain, and one year's possession of the heart and hand of a really noble specimen is worth 999 years' possession of a sweet creature with two ideas in her head, and nothing new to say about either of them.

Feeble Frames, Shaky Nerves

And dyspeptic stomachs are usuall found in conjunction. Vitality is lacking in all three. How can this be created? Simply by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with regularity, abstaining from habits incousonant with health, and by the use of a digestible diet. As an initial step toward the reinforcement of a depleted system, a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is most desirable, since it corrects acidity consequent upon a vitiation of the gastric juices and the presence of bile in the stomach, and having regulated and, as it were, lubricated the digestive mechanism, sets it and keeps it at work. An immediate gain in vigor is the result. The food is converted into blood, upon which the system draws for nutrition, the nerves as they acquire vigor become tranquil, the consequent fiber gains substance and hardness, and appetite and sleep improve. Constipation, fever and ague, rheumatism and renal ailments yield to the Bitters.

NOT ARTEMUS WARD.

Stories of a Toledo Man who was Constantly Mistaken for the Famous Journalist.

Toledo Daily BLADE.

J. Cooper Price has often thought of petitioning the legislature for permission to change his appearance. Whenever he went East the friends of Artemus Ward would mistake him for that personage, and if he went West some of the cowboy acquaintances of Artemus would insist upon entertaining the same delusion, and no arguments or persuasions could induce them to believe anything else. Even now some friends of Ward, forgetful of the death of the great joker, will tap him on the shoulder and exclaim, "Well, Artemus!"

Mr. Price tells of the time when he was first awakened to the sense of this resemblance, and the relief he felt when he discovered that he was mistaken, not for a criminal, but for a famous man, in the following words: "I had taken a passenger train for the oil regions and arrived at Erie, Penn., about 4 o'clock in the morning, tired, hungry and dirty. I went to the nearest hotel and before retiring to rest stepped into the bath room to take a wash. Just as I had commenced the necessary ablution, I saw the night-clerk tip-toe toward the door and beat a hasty retreat. He did not know that I observed the motion but I could see all that was passing in the room reflected in the large mirror over my head. In a moment he returned with another and a larger man with whom I thought must be an officer of course. I supposed that they had mistaken me for a noted criminal, and the thought of an arrest and the rest of the night in the jail was not at all pleasing, for I did not know a single person in the place, and my appearance was anything but flattering at that time. Just as a third man appeared on the scene I whirled and angrily asked, 'Well, what do you want?' To my surprise the large man grasped my hand for a hearty shake and exclaimed, 'Well, Artemus!' Instantly the thought flashed through my brain, they think I am Artemus Ward. I hastened to undeceive them, but they would take no apologies or explanations, and insisted that I was that personage, and said that I couldn't fool them. They would have wined and dined me at once had I permitted it, but I was only too glad to retire when I had a chance to slip away from them.

"A little while later I was riding over the Michigan Central and as we neared Chicago who should enter the car but 'Yankee' Robinson, the great showman. He grasped my hand and with the customary salutation, 'Well, Artemus,' seated himself by my side. I tried to convince him that he was mistaken, but it was of no avail. He insisted that he was right, that he knew me and would know me anywhere, wanted me to visit his show and tell my friends about it it, loaded me down with free tickets and his parting words as we rode into the depot that afternoon were, 'Well, Artemus, good-bye.'"

GAMES OF CHANCE.

The Dividing Line Between Good and Evil.

The one point beyond which no game is innocent, according to the belief of a very large part of the Christian community, is when it is played for a stake of any commercial value. If a boy is allowed to play marbles "for keeps" he will easily be led to throw dice or play dominoes for money. It may be said that the playing of dominoes or backgammon renders familiar implements which are thus more readily adopted for gambling; but in other directions we do not condemn the innocent practice because it may be extended to the immoral. More gambling at the present time is done in one day by speculation in necessary articles of daily life than in a year by simple games of chance; and yet shall we for this reason condemn the purchase of the barrel of flour for present use or of a half dozen barrels bought in anticipation of a rising market.

When a person plays a game of chance for the mere pleasure of the playing and the winning, the only possible danger is in such excessive indulgence as to waste valuable time which belongs to more useful and necessary duties, and this is a proper subject for the exercise of the individual opinion and conscience; but when a game is played for a valuable stake, it becomes gambling, and though the stake may be small the line of danger for young or old is passed. In some things there seems to be no such well-defined line between the innocent and the dangerous or possibly pernicious, as for instance, in the matter of speculation. But let us use common sense in all these things, as far as we are blessed with that very general but nevertheless valuable endowment, and not substitute for it some tradition or impression that has come down from another generation, when conditions were so different.

DISSECTING A WHALE.

The Operation as Witnessed in the Harbor.

an Francisco Chronicle.

The mammoth sperm whale which was captured by the crew of the Bolinas last Tuesday is being rapidly cut to pieces and the oil extracted from it. The huge leviathan, which is said to be the largest ever captured on the Pacific coast, was towed by whaling boats from the merchants' dry dock yesterday to the steam whaler Orca, which lies about 200 yards off the Arctic oil company's wharf. Although the property of the Bolinas, by special agreement the crew of that vessel were allowed to cut up and try out the whole whale at the Orca. As the sea monster, which measured 127 feet in length, lay alongside of the whaler yesterday the heavy swell gave the body an undulating motion which made it appear as if it still had life and shrank from every blow that was struck upon it. The cutting up of the whale began about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was witnessed by a number of privileged spectators, among whom was a *Chronicle* reporter. The work was superintended by A. Dexter, the first mate of the Bolinas, who performed the most delicate parts of the operation. He stood upon a small platform rigged by the side of the Orca, and with a spade-shaped knife as sharp as a razor and attached to a slim handle nearly twenty feet long began the dissecting process. He performed the work of cutting the lower jaw as neatly as a connoisseur could carve off the wing of a Christmas turkey. Two men on deck were constantly engaged in sharpening the long-handled knives called "spades," as the cutting through fibrous matters quickly dulled them. A hole in the head of the whale which had been made with a grappling iron emitted gallons of pure oil, and the water in the vicinity of the dead monster was soon coated with oil and blood. The body emitted a sickening odor, but, luckily for the cutters, the wind mercifully blew away from the vessel. When the lower jaw had been sufficiently loosened, the mate ordered a youth to get down upon the back of the carcass and lance a hole through it. This the youthful sailor objected to, as it seemed impossible to stand upon the slippery back of the whale. Several sharks were seen hovering around, and the situation was anything but inviting should the sailor lose his footing and fall into the water. Upon being offered additional pay he accomplished the hazardous task, and managed to keep from falling off by sprinkling sand upon the place where he knelt. A thin piece of iron was passed through the incision, which drew through a rope, which in turn drew through a heavy chain. By the use of powerful blocks and tackle and the steam engine, the jaw was hoisted on deck. Next the head was cut off, and the portion containing the pure sperm oil was hoisted on deck and rapidly bailed out. Then the blubber was cut off piece by piece and raised to the deck of the whaler. The trying out will commence to-day, and will be done by the steam process under the direction of W. Phillips, chief engineer of the Orca. The whale was said to be a hundred-barrel whale when killed, but nearly one-third of the oil has been wasted since then, and it is now estimated that it will produce 70 barrels. As there are thirty-one and one-half gallons of oil to the barrel, which sells in large quantities at 65 cents a gallon, the capturers of the monster will realize $1,443 25 by the sale of the oil. The bone of the sperm whale has but little value.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. PARMALEE, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

Queer Fancies of Those Who are Just Lifting Life's Curtain.

Little Jenny's big sister is entertaining Mr. Skibbers and thinks she can get along without Jenny's assistance, so she puts the little one on the head and says:

"Come, little pet, it is time your eyes were closed in sleep."

"Guess not," says Jenny; "mother told me to keep my eyes open when you and Mr. Skibbers were together."

Maud and her George were in the parlor and Maud's father—who, by the way, is down on the Mugwumps—was laying down his political tenets to Maud's George. "I tell you," he exclaimed, "the Democratic and Republican parties embody all there is of wisdom in party management. We don't want any third party here." "That is it precisely, papa," replied Maud: "a third party is a nuisance anywhere." Maud's father counted noses, concluded he was the Mugwump and withdrew from the field.

There are lots of stories told of queer witnesses and how they take the oath. The other day a bright young boy appeared upon a Denver witness stand, and one of the lawyers thought him rather young to understand the nature of an oath. So he began to question him. Said he: "Do you understand the nature of an oath?" The boy replied that he did. "Do you know what will be the consequences if, after taking the oath, you tell a lie?" "Yes, sir." "What will happen if you tell a lie after taking the oath?" "I'll have to pay the costs, I suppose," said the boy.

There is no end to the funny things that are seen and heard by the teachers in our public schools. One or two anecdotes are told us by a lady of considerable experience in teaching and a strong sense of humor. It was a question of volcanoes, and one was described as "dormant." "What is the meaning of dormant? Nobody knows. Very well, young ladies: look it up in your dictionaries." An eager girl in a remote corner of the room waves her hand. "Well, Miss Smithson, what is a dormant volcano?" "A dormant volcano, sir, is one that does not act in public."

A boy placed a big apple on the front steps and walked across the street to see who would take it. A gentleman who had observed the action said:

"You shouldn't do that, my son. Some poor boy may be tempted to steal."

"That's what I'm fishing for, sir. I've hollowed out the inside and filled it with mustard."

A little 4-year old girl was put to bed in the third story of her home, and left, as usual, in the dark. A terrific thunderstorm came up, and her mother, thinking the child would be frightened at the lightning, went to her. On entering, the child called out with delight. "Mamma, the wind blew the sun up just now; did you see it?" Fear had no entrance there.

CAPTAIN JACK'S STRONGHOLD.

Scenes of Numerous Indian Massacres—Subterranean Lakes

Commencing in the northern part of Siskiyou county and running south and east into Modoc and Piumas counties, Colorado, is a succession of lava beds, of which little is known except by those who have seen them. As they are actually beyond description, when described as wild, desolate and barren, it does not give one that creeping sensation which an actual peep at them does. To cross one of these lava beds much caution is necessary. The lava is of an obsidian cast, very hard, sharp and rough. The upheaval has been so violent that great caves and fissures are formed. The arches of these caves are very dangerous to pass over, as the displacement of a single rock would cause the whole top or roof to fall in. Subterranean lakes are found. One was discovered the past summer near Dry Lake, Modoc county. This lake is 50 feet wide and runs back under the cave apparently a long distance; as the end cannot be reached no one can tell how far it does run back. Again, fissures and crevices reaching for miles and several hundred feet deep will appear. South of Clark Mountain there is an immense ice cave, which contains tons of ice the year round. This cave is surrounded with lava of several different kinds and of all shades of the rainbow. Large blocks of obsidian or volcanic glass are mixed in with the lava, making in all a beautiful and wild scene.

Glass Mountain, a few miles to the northeast, is indeed a great curiosity. Imagine a terraced mountain 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and composed entirely of this volcanic glass, shining and glittering in the sunlight, casting off the sun rays as if it were a diamond. Terraces, castles and forts are faithfully represented. A glance at this mountain by moonlight is grand; a sort of soft, wierd light is cast off, which fills one with unspeakable admiration.

Ice Cave No. 2 is situated from Glass mountain north and west twelve miles. This cave has also an inexhaustible supply of water and ice. Here our party found water and plenty of food for our exhausted animals. After searching nearly two days for water this cave was accidentally discovered, and a godsend it was for both man and beast. Our party camped here one night recently, and were kept awake most of the night by the screams of several California lions, who came uncomfortably near our beds, and would give a scream and decamp; we had shut off their water supply. The unearthly scream of these animals and the howling of several large owls, taken with the thought of the numerous Indian massacres which had taken place in this vicinity, caused our brave hearts to quake.

Ten miles north of Ice Cave are Tule lake and Capt. Jack's stronghold, and directly across the lake is the famous Bloody Point.

Capt. Jack's rifle pits are of natural formation in the lava, being sinks and flows probably 500 in number. They command an entrance to the cave. A handful of resolute men could hold twenty times their number at bay here.

How Sealskins are Prepared.

It should be premised that the sealskins when taken from the animal are simply salted and brought here in barrels. The natural color of the fur which underlies the coarse hair or outside covering is a dirty cinnamon, and instead of having the rich velvety color, which its wearers take so much delight in, is tangled and curly. The first work done on the raw skins is to lay them, fur down, on semicircular beams and strip off the fat with knives of different shapes. Next they are stretched on hoops and placed in the drying-room. Next comes the business of plucking, or "unbarring," as it is called in the English factories, and this process is kept a secret. The skins are then washed clean, hooped and dried again. Once more they are shaved, then "buttertanned," and then put into a tramping-tub, when a man in Adamic costume kneads them until the whole mass of skins is impregnated with animal heat. The tanning and tramping are repeated again and again, until good leather has been made. The cleaning machine and the beating machine come next, and then the skins are taken into the chemical room, and the door locked upon the operator. Then come the smearing, the rubbing, the beating, the smearing again, and so on until the dark bronze or jet black color required has been obtained. As may be gathered from this brief outline, the whole process involves a vast amount of labor and skill. Each skin is handled more than two hundred times, and at least two months are required to bring the pelt to perfection. Yesterday some skins were exhibited that were ready for the furrier's use, and in the soundness of the leather and the luster of the fur they certainly felt and looked to be quite equal to the best examples of what has so long been an exclusively London production.

—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart, through reflex action. The backache and "dragging-down sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggist.

A "Madman's" Legacy.

"Sire!" exclaimed a man in the homely garb of a mechanic, to Richelieu, Prime Minister of France, as he was entering his palace; "Sire, I have made a discovery "which shall make rich and great the nation "which shall develop it. Sire, will you give "me an audience!"

Richelieu, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even in jail he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Cause's story, and developed his discovery of steam power!

All great discoveries are at first derided.

Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself suddenly stricken down. When his physicians said recovery was impossible, he used a new discovery, which, like all advances in science, had been opposed bitterly by the schoolmen. Nevertheless, it cured him, and out of gratitude therefor he consecrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such in brief is the history of Warner's safe cure, which has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning on its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practitioners. Its fame now belts the globe.—*The Herald.*

OVER-SENSITIVENESS.

A Word to Employer and Employed on a Common Trouble.

One of the most disagreeable characteristics in a workman is over-sensitiveness. Some men require to be fed on praise to keep them in good spirits. They cannot brook restraint nor bear opposition. A simple suggestion in the way of change in their method of work is often taken to heart as reflecting upon their character or ability, and is the means of keeping them in the dumps for a long time after the transaction has escaped the offending party's mind. It is exceedingly annoying to be obliged to do business with this class of men. Either one has to ride over their feelings rough-shod, or they have to be treated as tenderly as one would handle a china vase. Obviously, the latter course cannot well be pursued in a busy shop where time is money, and the object is to do the most work at the least outlay. Over-sensitive men, if they stand in the way of the progress of business, will have little heed paid to their failing, and this is as it should be. Men should school themselves to give and take in this world. If they have views that are wrong, or if their actions are not in accordance with the opinions of those who have the right to sit in judgment upon them, they should be willing—nay, glad—to be criticised, especially if such criticism is given with a view to future improvement. He is a very narrow-minded, conceited person who thinks that all that he does is ripgt and proper. The pleasant fiction that "the king can do no wrong," does not extend to common mortals.

How to deal with the over-sensitive is a matter requiring much thought and discretion. This fault—for such it is—is one hard to remedy, and yet many possess it who are otherwise very estimable persons. Some have discernment to see the folly of their course, and after a time grow out of this childish weakness. But when the victim is really ignorant, and mixes low-bred jealousy with his over-wrought sensitiveness, there is little hope for his reformation. The quicker one gets through doing business with men of the latter class the better it is. Ordinarily, when troubles arises from this weakness on the part of a workman, the best plan is to have a frank talk with him, explaining the situation of affairs and showing him in as pleasant a manner as possible his error. But this course sometimes has its drawbacks, because it frequently happens that the attempt to make such a friendly explanation gives the person an undue idea of his importance, and leads him to become more and more exacting and whimsical.

A man who stands ready to take offence at any thing or every thing, upon whose shoulder there is constantly a chip waiting to be knocked off, is a nuisance—to be tolerated only because he has other traits which on the whole overbalance the most disagreeable one. The workman who feels that he is singled out as an object of dislike should stop to consider what reasons the foreman or the employer has for pursuing such an apparently unreasonable course. This of itself should lead to self-inquiry, to ascertain if the fault does not lie in the realms of imagination rather than in the domain of fact. If it is discovered that such is the case, a strong effort should be made to eradicate such feeling from the mind. It is healthful to look the facts squarely in the face, and when one finds himself in the wrong to institute a radical change in both thought and action.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

SOLOMON ISAACS.

Lets Hermann Go to the Rink.

Solomon Isaacs had a good trade in handme-downs last week and on Saturday his son Hermann asked permission to go to the skating rink.

"Vell, yes, Hairmann, mine sohn, ve haf had a large week and possuess has tin goot. I lif for mine vife Rebecca und my family und of course I vand do make dis life von habbiness for dem. I guess terhabs you can go do der skading rink. Bud by der vay mine sohn, vod is der oxbense of dose sgading rink?"

"Id is fifdeen cends, fader."

"Vell here is der fifdeen cends, vich ve haf earned mit der sweat of our brow selling dese gasd off garments. By der vay, Hairman, mine sohn, vad is der brice mark on dose large ulsters hanging in der vindow? Mine eyes are gedding dim, and I dinks I vill haf to borrow some shee-dicles from der show-gase."

"It is marked eight dollars und a helluf, fader."

"Vell, mine sohn, just dake off dose mark und gud on der nine dollar von, und you see ve makes dirty-five cents on der sgading rink I haven't bin in der peesness dese years for nodding, you see. By der vay, Hairman, mine sohn, remember vod I dold you vunce pefore aboud valking; always valk vid your legs far apard, like dose, you see, and save de vare and dare on your brildges by der frigshun. And say, Hairmann, mine sohn, remember to always valk easy und dose shoes, und dell de beoble ad der sgading rink dod yur fader, Solomon Isaacs, is always villing do aggomodade der bublic in buying all gasd off garmends, es

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases; but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to matters requiring the opinions of grammatical constructions, or of books regarding the reliability of information, or corporations.

3. Communications for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to "The Question Bureau," and contain a request to that effect. Do not ask a question and expect it to be answered in the same letter. It is considered of general interest to the readers of the paper to be informed of the questions asked, and the answers given. The questioner's name will not be published.

4. No questions will receive the answers if the writer's name and address are not given, although initials or fictitious names may be used in connection with them.

5. No question will receive the answer if postage stamps are inclosed with it.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

J. D. W., Virden, Ill.:

Please give a description of the Olympic games.

The Olympic festivals lasted five days, and commenced at the first full moon after the summer solstice. They were held at the city of Olympia, Elis, in the north of Peloponnesus, Olympia, Elis, in the north of Peloponnesus, near the Alpheus, the river of Olympia, at the foot of two Olympic hills, Cronius and Typaeus, and other buildings, temples, etc. The city of Olympia, now known as Andilalo, is on the right bank of the Alpheus, near Mount Cronius, in which stands the temple of Jupiter, built by Phidias, and one of the seven wonders of the world, in which stood the statue of that deity, by Phidias, the most celebrated of all ancient statues in marble. The variety of entertainments consisted of chariot-racing, horse-racing, running, leaping, throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, and pancratium, which was a combination of wrestling and boxing. The victors received as their prize a wreath of wild olive, which was cut from a tree in a sacred grove near the temple of Jupiter, by a boy whose parents were both living, with a golden sickle. The victor was proclaimed by a herald, and received the wreath from the hands of the judges, who were chosen by lot from the Elians. The victor was then conducted to the temple of Jupiter, where he received a palm-branch, which he carried in his right hand. He was then conducted to the prytaneum, where he was entertained at the public expense. He was also allowed to erect a statue of himself in the Altis, or sacred grove, which was filled with statues of victors. Besides the honors conferred upon the victors by the Elians, they were also honored by their own states, and by the Amphictyonic council. Solon ordained that the victors at the Olympic games should receive five hundred drachmas, and Hadrian increased the sum to one thousand drachmas. The victors were also exempted from all public offices, and from all taxes. The Olympiads were computed from the first celebration of the games, which was in the year 776 B. C. Dionysius began his year with the Ammunitions, which fell in March, nine months before the day which is now considered to be that of the birth of Christ; so that his era, which continued in use for some centuries, is by so much in advance of that now in use. Christmas and Easter were also sometimes taken as the commencement of the year. These differences occasion some apparent discrepancies in dates during the middle ages. The Olympiad or magna was every four years, and began on the 1st of January 28, 814, reckoning the year to begin January 1. But the chronicle of Metz says that he was crowned on Christmas day, 801, and the chronicle of Moissac that he died in January, 814. Although there is an apparent variation of two years, the same day is meant in every case. The Metz chronicle begins the year with Christmas day, so that the remaining days of December belong to 801; the Moissac chronicle begins the year with the annunciation, and the days from January 1 to March 25 belong to 812. Had the coronation taken place a week and the death two months later, the dates by all these modes of reckoning would have been the same. So, too, in all dates previous to 1582, it must be noted whether they are given in the old style or have been reduced to the new, as is usually done in modern chronology.

RUFUS CHOATE.

G. W. H., Colfax, Wis.:

1. Give a short sketch of the life and public services of Rufus Choate. 2. Give a short history of the famous Tichborne claimant case.

1. He was born in what is now the town of Essex, Mass., October 1, 1799. His boyhood was spent in the freedom of his home, where he became known for great sensitiveness, and a keen sense of humor. His memory showed itself even in his early days as being very remarkable, for while apparently glancing over a book, he would be gaining an excellent idea of its contents, and would retain it. This made him a bright student. But he was also faithful in work when it was his to do about the place owned by his father. For a few months he studied at Hampton Academy, and then entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1819, after a course of great application, and of high honor. He served as tutor one year, then studied law, and finally began practice in Salem, Mass. Political honors soon came to him, but after a term in the state house of representatives, one in the state senate, and one in the United States house of representatives, he declined further election. For the rest of his life, save in 1841, when he was sent to the United States senate, he continued the practice of his profession, and rose to eminence in it. His powers as an advocate were very great. During his entire life he maintained his study of the classics, and was at home in such lines of study, as well as in English literature. His reputation rests upon a few eloquent speeches and addresses. His accomplishments were undoubtedly rather of the popular and transient, than the solid and enduring kind. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 13, 1859. 2. The BLADE has published columns about the case, and it is not worth while to go over the same ground again.

THE DOLLAR MARK.

B. F. S., Angerona, W. Va., writes: In your issue of November 26 the question is asked, "Who originated the dollar mark." Twenty-five years ago, when I was a boy going to school, I used an arithmetic that used the pence, shillings and pound instead of the dollars and cents; but in said arithmetic there was one rule called "Exchange of Currency," that used the United States currency, to show the relative value of the two currencies. The shillings, pence and pound were designated by letters, and the United States money by the dollar mark. Now our teacher was a very old man, and he thus explained the use of the dollar mark. He said it was first used thus: U. S., to distinguish it from English currency. He said that it was in time written with the U. over the S., afterwards as it is used now, $.

DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN.

W. J., Collins, N. Y., writes: In your issue of November 19 is the question, "Has this country a republican or democratic form of government?" I beg leave to differ slightly with your answer. Democracy, from Greek *demos*, the people, and *krateo*, to govern, is a government where the great body of electors meet in one assembly to make and execute laws. There were some such governments in ancient Greece; but they necessarily comprised small territories. The electors of a state could not all meet in a single assembly; hence the necessity of a republic in which the power to enact and execute the laws is exercised by representatives elected by the people. The state and national governments are republican rather than democratic forms of government. School district also town meetings in some states.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. C., West Seneca, N. Y.: Write to Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, O.:

A. D., Tadmore, O.:

Please let me know whether the constitution or laws of Ohio prohibit women from voting.

Under the state constitution, only white male citizens are allowed to vote. Colored men are entitled to vote under the federal constitution.

O. A. L., Leetsville, Mich.:

What is smoke composed of? None that I have asked can tell me.

Smoke is the unconsumed parts of fuel (principally carbon) separated from the solid mass, and carried up the chimney by currents of hot air.

E. H., Thompson, O.:

1. Please state, if you can, the cost of a round trip fare to the exposition at New Orleans from Geauga county, O. 2. When will be the best time to go?

1. From Toledo, $29.20, good for 40 days. 2. About the holidays.

C. P., Mason, Ind.:

Please publish in the BLADE a list of odd names for boys.

Give him the name of some newspaper—Evening Blade, Morning Call, German Express, American Investigator, Irish Tariff, Free Trade—or the name of one of the states or cities of the United States.

W. R., Huron, Dakota:

1. On what conditions does a young man generally enter as an apprentice to the cabinet-making business? 2. What length of time does he generally serve?

1. That is a matter to be decided by the contracting parties. 2. Three or four years—sometimes longer.

Reader, Langston, Mich.:

If a wife in Kansas dies, leaving no children, can the husband, against the wishes of her family, keep her clothing, watch, jewelry, books, etc., all of which were hers before marriage, and cost him nothing?

Think he can, if he chooses, in the absence of a will.

I. T., Red Cloud, Neb.:

1. We are shall I write to get a newspaper printed exclusively for soldiers and pensioners? 2. Where is the longest railroad tunel in the world, and its length?

1. Do not know of any such paper. 2. Mont Cenis—seven miles four and three-quarter furlongs. It connects the railways of France and Italy, and is on the direct railway route from Paris to Turin.

S. W., Mansfield, O.:

Can a person who is now a yearly subscriber to the BLADE get the book "Nasby in Exile" by sending $1.10? Or must the subscription and the money for the book both be sent at the same time?

A person already a subscriber must send $1.10. "Nasby in Exile" and the BLADE for $2.10, or order for both must be sent at one time.

L. W., Selma, Col.:

A dispute has arisen lately about the Kansas vote given St. John for President last fall. If you will be so kind as to reply at once, you will place some ladies under great obligation.

The vote for President in Kansas was: Cleveland, 90,132; Blaine, 154,406; Butler, 16,341; St. John, 4,951. St. John's total vote for President was 151,859.

F. L. T., Center Point, Ia.:

1. What is the present duty on imported sugars? 2. What proportion of the sugars consumed in this country are of our production?

1. From 1 to 2 3-16 cents per pound. 2. The importation of sugar in 1884 amounted to $98,287,580, and of molasses to $5,600,685. The sugar product of Louisiana was 221,515 hogsheads, the average weight of the hogshead being 1,000 net at 1 1/2 pounds. The consumption of sugar was 1,051,015 tons, of 2,240 pounds to the ton.

M. B., (no postoffice):

1. What is the depth of the Mississippi river above and below Cairo? 2. What is the width of the Amazon at its mouth? 3. How does Europe compare with South America as to size? 4. What steps are necessary to form a post of the Grand Army of the Republic?

1. From 120 to 150 feet. 2. The main mouth is about 50 miles wide above the island of Caviana, but the whole delta, including the Para mouth and the island of Joannes, is nearly 200 miles from shore to shore. 3. The area of Europe is estimated at 3,800,000 square miles; that of South America at 6,500,000. 4. Apply to the nearest post, and the officers will send you a man to organize and put the post in working order.

W. J. A., Steubenville, O.:

Please tell me about the locality of St. Andrews Bay, Florida.

It is in the southern border of Washington county, in the northern part of the state. The bay is of irregular shape, about 25 miles in length. The county borders on the gulf of Mexico, and is bounded north and south by Choctawhatchee bay and river; area, 1,100 square miles; population in 1880, 4,080. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile in the interior and poor on the coast. Live oak forms an important article of export. The chief productions are corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco and cotton. The capital of the county is Vernon.

School Boy, (no postoffice):

Please give a description of the tower at Newport, R. I.

The tower is of unhewn stone, laid in mortar made of the gravel of the soil around, and excellent lime. It is a cylinder resting upon eight round columns, 23 feet in diameter, and 24 feet in height. It was originally covered with stucco. It seems to have stood there when the white people first visited Rhode Island, and the Narragansetts, it is asserted, had no tradition of its origin. There can be little doubt, all things considered, of its having been constructed by those northern navigators who made attempts at settlement in that vicinity.

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A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN and BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing Itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This, repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

"Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

KIDNEY PAINS, Strains and Weakness instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. New, elegant, infallible.

Contagious.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England. I was not cured, but suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally, I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and remained in Boston and this city as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles, and I can say with great joy that they cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED. HALFORD.

New York City, June 12, 1886.

In March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of swift's Specific, and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin. DAN LEARY.

Jersey City, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 157 W. 23d street.

Taylorsville, 2. The parallel of latitude 39° 43' 23.2" north, which separates Pennsylvania from Maryland, drawn by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished English mathematicians and astronomers. As the northern limit (with the exception of small portions of two counties) of the slaveholding states at the time of the Missouri compromise, it became known as "Mason and Dixon's line."

Donald's Trip to England—Is the Publication of Riel's Papers at the Publication of the Rebellion.

From corner to corner of the land of Salt Lake City. You look upon a land of freedom, as something grand in extent. Northwest territory set apart as the what do you think of our own Northwest territory, a land which is being wrested from the rightful owners by the capitalists of the East, a tract of land which you could bury ten Northwests in size to the one which originally comprised the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin? What do you think of a country 65 times as large as Ohio? Such is this Northwest territory, the land of Riel.

What is this land of Riel? In the order of a land of light and sound. A lande of the merry music of the birds, the ripple of water and the moan of the pine and fir. A land where the wild flowers bloom and sought, unseen. In the winter a land of silence and darkness. A land whose rivers are frozen, whose forests are stilled. A land where for weeks, where the stars give no glimmer and the moon does not shine. Such is the land of Riel.

Here, in this land, in the past few weeks, strange scenes have been enacted. The rebellion commenced, the battle of Fish Creek fought, the trial of Riel ended, the fate of the traitor-martyr at Regina; such is the history of the last six months.

It is not my intention to criticize, but desire to show the fruits, first fruits, their cause and land of this free of rebellion. I know that on more than one occasion hillside to-night a song is being sung by Canadian exiles, Inimitable French Canadian patois, the following chorus can be heard at most one home:

Le corps de notre Riel retourne en poussière
Le corps de notre Riel retourne en poussière
Mais son ame poursuit sa marche.

To Americans the thought that the gifted with the fiery zeal of John Brown must a similar fate in a similar cause is thrilling. Like John Brown "his soul is marching on," and there is no famine potent, no influence more powerful, no name more loved in the Northwest as that of the half-breed, Riel, the "Father of the Northwest," as he loved to be.

In one sense he is the Napoleon of the Northwest. His memory fires the heart of the simple French peasants and lumbermen as the memory of the First Napoleon fired the hearts and steeled the nerves of the French peasants four score years ago. Thousands of miles across the water the French people of this section do not think of their leader as insane, but as do they regard him as a martyr? His cause, conquered by circumstances, would be sorry to have him proved insane because he is to them a hero and he is not dwell in asylums. It is true that the most intelligent recognize Riel's act as a mistaken one, and denounce it, but his acts, yet these men have no doubt of the honest and sincere in his convictions and that his errors were errors of judgment rather than errors of the heart.

I received yesterday a letter from a prominent friend of mine, who, though not in government circles, was strongly opposed for political reasons to the hanging of Riel. He says: "It is no longer a question here why Sir John Macdonald has sent for England. It is not in the interest of fisheries, for there is only one question Sir John Macdonald's mind now, this one remembers nothing else. More important questions than fisheries and treaties have been settled by the wires and the mail. John Macdonald will never return to power. His tottering government if it needs in his errand. A deal has been made and promises given which the governor across the water is bound to redeem. Chamberlet in London, a peerage, and India in India is the programme which will be carried out for the benefit of Sir John Macdonald."

In the same letter I find that Sir John Macdonald and the cabinet wish to pardon Riel, but that the government across the water, for the influence on English public interfered. A new government for that part of Canada in the near future is the logical production of political prophecy. Sir John Macdonald's hasty departure gives color to the prophesy.

The excitement among the common people over the execution is still unabated. In the railroads, in the backwoods, the farms, these French Canadians, who say bone and sinew of this country, have not forgotten it. They talk of Riel, Riel, dream of Riel, and there is needless to state, a feeling of anger and resentment towards the government. That natural, but it is unnatural for the horde of the Frenchman to rush so loyally and flocked for a cause which promises no glory. They will have their revenge on the day down the government, and it is said on all sides that the days of the present administration of Sir John Macdonald are numbered.

Riel's history of the rebellion has not been published, and it brings some facts to which has hitherto been hidden in darkness has excited a profound interest throughout Canada, and some of the attaches of the government admit that things are not as they thought they were. Riel's chronicles the law forbidding persons holding political meetings in the Northwest of a certain two persons where those meeting have to do with that concern Indians and their agents, as a law full of ambiguities, whose very punctuation was crafty, malicious, a law that could bear as large interpretations as the hues of the dove's many-tinted.

He further says that this law was directed against the Metis and that people not having what to do sent for him. He crossed the Metis country, taking with him his wife and children, but no arms or ammunition for he did not dream of a war came because the Dominion was married out in agreement with Metis and had broken its solumn pledge and again. He quotes Gov. Archibald, lieutenant of the province of Manitoba, as saying of the condition there:

"You give representative institutions, you give the hustings to the people, you cannot the inconsistency of race, you make them stalking-horses for the ambitious, you cannot hope to reap grapes on the thorns. You will never gather grapes on the thorns of your conduct."

While there is much fiction in Riel's history there is a large amount of truth, and the words have burned deep into the people of the Northwest.

CARL RICHTER,

Ft. William, Can.

Information Wanted.

Requests of this sort will be inserted in this department at the rate of 50 cents for three times insertion. It is impossible to insert them gratis.

Of Thomas Franklin, who left his home in Smith's Grove, Warren county, Kentucky, in February, 1880. Is about 25 years of age. Any one knowing him will please send his address to his brother, B. F. FRANKLIN, Cry Spring, Harper county, Kas.

Rough Experience of Pennsylvanians Who Use Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—From 1 p. m. yesterday until 10 last night, the towns of Beaver Falls and New Brighton were cut off entirely from natural gas, to make connection with the Rochester mains. The weather was intensely cold, and much suffering inconvenience resulted. Many families were to bed to keep warm, or to their neighbors, who still use the old-fashioned fuel. No suppers suppers could be cooked, and restaurants using coal did a land office business. Hotels abandoned the fire, and churches held no evening services. Manufacturers running night turn had to

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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ORIGIN OF INDIAN SUMMER.

How an American Journalist Explains It in an English Paper.

This period of the year recurs annually at about the same time, generally about the end of October or the beginning of November. Its name, "Indian summer," is said to be derived from a pathetic little legend of one of the aboriginal Indian tribes. One year, a long, long while ago, says the story, the Indians put off making preparations for the winter until very late in the fall. Their hunters had been unsuccessful and enemies had stolen what provisions they had. When they at last began to dry their bears' meat and venison and to gather in their corn the white snow came down and put out their fires, and the rain came and rotted their little harvests. They realized at once that unless they could save their property they must starve, and all the while the snow and the rain kept falling and destroying everything. So one big chief called a meeting of the tribe and made a suggestion to them. He proposed that at an appointed moment the whole tribe should kneel and pray together to the good Manitou, asking that the adverse weather should cease and that the poor Indians should be allowed time to prepare provisions and store them for their winter necessities. The proposition was received with acclamation, and forthwith the prayer was offered up.

The legend goes on to tell that the good Manitou was so affected by the supplications of the poor creatures that even while they were yet upon their knees the snow and rain ceased and the sun burst through the clouds revivifying the earth with his warming rays. The Indians only waited to express their gratitude for their merciful deliverance, and then, in a very practical manner, proceeded to organize hunting parties and drying and storing squads. The provisions were prepared and a dire calamity averted. Unlike some people, who, so soon as their prayer is answered, go and forget to express thanks in any form, the Indians never forgot the kindness of the good Manitou. When winter was over and spring once more rejuvinated the earth, they offered up, as a sacrifice to the good spirit, all that was left of their well-stocked stores. This pleased him so much that every year since he has provided a similar short season of fine weather, just before winter sets in in full force, to enable those who, from whatever cause, have been unable to prepare for the long season during which hunting and drying is impossible to do so. This period is called the Indian summer.

IMPORTANT. Soldiers send sixty cents by postal note, or 50 one cent stamps for book containing a chronological history of the rebellion. Alphabetical list of the battles, with dates of same. Names and address of over 7,000 REGIMENTAL SURGEONS and other interesting information.

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40 Hidden Name, Gold Fringe Motto CARDS and Sample Book, 10c, 12 pks. $1. BLAKESLEE & CO., North Haven, Conn.

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50 Chromo, Gold, Scrap, Ioop Fringe, &c. Cards sent post paid for 6c. Conn. Steam Card Works, Hartford, Conn.

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LOOK! 72 Embs. Pictures, 25 Cards, Satin Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., Autograph Album and Agent's Sample Book, all for 15c. E. H. PARDEE, New Haven, Ct.

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From U. S. Senator of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1884.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO., PUBLISHERS. | D. R. LOCKE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

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THE RUM POWER IN ATLANTA.

The question of state prohibition, either by statutory enactment or state constitutional provision, will likely go to the Supreme court of the United States, as a result of a recent election in Atlanta. On November 30, an Atlanta liquor dealer and wine importer, acting with a Cincinnati firm interested in the Atlanta Brewing company, obtained from the United States District court a temporary writ of injunction, restraining the Ordinary of Fulton county from counting the ballots cast or declaring the result of the election. The local option law prohibits the sale of all but native wines, but it does not prohibit the importation of foreign wines, and it has been decided by the Supreme court of the United States that a permission to import carries with the right to sell. The Cincinnati parties appear in court as having their vested rights destroyed. They go upon the theory that the United States government is bound to protect manufacturers and dealers in liquors because it recognizes the manufacture and traffic by levying taxes on the product of the distilleries and on places where the traffic is carried on. This argument will not hold good. The federal special tax is not a license. The United States law requires every liquor dealer to pay a certain amount of tax; but the payment of that tax only authorizes the person who pays it to sell liquor *in accordance with the law of the place*. Such is the specific provision of the statute. It is a disclaimer that the United States possesses the right to interfere with the power of the state to control the traffic, and is a recognition of the right of the state to tax, license or prohibit, as it may choose.

SINCE the Erie canal has been made a free highway of commerce, by the abolition of tolls, its capacity has been found insufficient for the traffic over it, and the question of improving its capacity by deepening the channel and widening the locks will come up before the next New York legislature. The last Republican State convention pronounced itself in favor of asking the federal government to aid in this work of improvement. As the canal is now as free as are the navigable rivers of the country, and as the abrogation of tolls has been an immense benefit to thousands of people beyond the state boundaries, East or West, it is quite reasonable to ask for the necessary assistance from the national government.

REPORTS concerning the winter wheat so far received are as follows: Illinois has a lessened acreage, but the prospects are regarded as the best for several years. Michigan has sown the usual breadth, and in the main has a thrifty crop. Indiana reports a larger acreage and generally excellent condition, although the fly has done some damage. Kansas has a greater acreage in wheat, and pronounces the chances better than at the same time last year. In Nebraska, with about the same acreage, the plant looks well, but does not gain in favor. From the limited area in Ohio the crop is reported in better condition than usual.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that the growth of the prohibition movement is remarkable in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in Georgia. The Atlanta election seems to have given the Prohibitionists new energy and vigor, and they are buckling on their armor for battle. More than a dozen elections on the question are already set, and petitions are being signed for as many more. The contests are more bitter and exciting than ever and both sides are rallying their forces.

BISHOP M. M. TURNER, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, recently while ordaining a number of persons to deacon's orders in North Carolina, was surprised to find among them a woman. He paused a moment, and then proceeded in her case as in the others. She is Miss SARAH A. HUGHES, of Raleigh, a bright mulatto, well educated, and said to be a good preacher. She will enjoy the distinction of being the first colored female preacher in the world.

ACCORDING to Gov. IRELAND, of Texas, the area of land under cultivation in the United States has increased in fifteen years 97 per cent., and yet our manufactures have increased so rapidly that only about 8 per cent. of our total agricultural products are obliged to seek a foreign market.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE past week has been a satisfactory one in all branches of general trade. The movement of merchandise is of fair volume, and there is an undercurrent of confidence among dealers, which the sharp change to winter weather will justify by a large increase in the volume of sales of seasonable goods, which have gone off slowly, owing to the mild temperature so far. The aggregate sales of dry goods for the year will exceed, though by no great amount, the total for 1884. The amount of idle capital in the country has been much reduced within the past two or three months, as is indicated by the increasing firmness of interest rates for all classes of loans, showing that it is passing into the channels of commerce from the bank vaults. The Western railroads show largely increased earnings, indicating a steady and increasing volume of traffic, and keeping the stock market firm.

THE business failures for the past seven days, according to DUN'S report, foot up 239 in the United States. This is an increase over the previous week. The greater portion seem to be from the South and West.

SOME person in Boston has given to the press the contents of a letter said to have been written by the widow of J. WILKES BOOTH, who intimates that ANDREW JOHNSON was at the head of the conspiracy to strike down Pres. LINCOLN. She states that the assassin left a son and daughter, who now bear false names.

THE official vote of Virginia for governor is as follows: FITZHUGH LEE 152,544, JOHN S. WISE 135,510, scattering 17; total 289,071.

THE idea of the third-party Prohibitionists of the North that a new political party can be started in Georgia, on Prohibition lines, is shown to be fallacious by the result of the city election, held on December 1. Inspired by the victory for Prohibition at the election of the previous week, some of the more zealous spirits put up a Prohibitionist ticket. It was defeated by the "Citizens' ticket" (Democratic) by an overwhelming majority.

THE Cherokee legislature is divided over a bill to distribute $300,000 derived from the leases of grazing lands in the territory. The Cherokees wish the fund distributed per capita among their people, while the Delawares, Shawnees and white and colored people in the territory claim that it should be distributed among all the people. Congress will probably be called on to decide the matter.

THE result of the elections in Great Britain is now pretty certain, although the exact returns are not in yet. The Liberals will not have a sufficiently decided majority over the Tories to be able to defy the Parnellites, consequently Mr. PARNELL will hold the balance of power in his hands. The prospect is of a short, stormy session of Parliament, and an early general election next year, in which it is very likely the disestablishment of the church will hold the foremost place. The way in which the recently enfranchised laboring classes have come to the front and thought and voted for themselves has taken the English statesmen by surprise, as well it might. It shows that there is a factor to enter into political matters henceforward, which they have not hitherto been obliged to calculate.

MR. PARNELL has shown himself possessed of the qualities of a great leader. He has won the respect of the world by his recent masterly conduct of a campaign upon which he felt the future of Ireland largely rested. Should he show equal courage and wisdom in carrying out the rest of his programme, Ireland may soon take a new position among nations.

AFFAIRS in Spain are unsettled. The Sagasta ministry is a compromise. It contains very able men, but has the vital defect of all coalitions. Individual ability is a danger to such a ministry. Two years ago a liberal ministry, much the same as the present one, was turned out of office by a rebellion that was not serious. How long the present compromise will last is problematical. Matters may run along in their present grooves till the Cortes meets, the 26th inst., but beyond that there is little use in predictions.

IT is suggested that the Spanish troubles be settled by the marriage, when of proper age, of the little Queen MERCEDES and the son of Don CARLOS. The claim of the latter to the Spanish throne is that of heirship to the first Don CARLOS, whose claim was not only just, but was believed by many to be far better than that of ex Queen ISABELLA, from whom ALFONSO inherited on her abdication, since it was doubted whether FERDINAND VII. had a right to exclude Don CARLOS from the succession. The marriage of Don CARLOS'S son to the daughter of ALFONSO would unite the two claims, and give Spain the same measure of peace that was enjoyed as the result of the marriage of FERDINAND of Aragon and ISABELLA of Castile in the fifteenth century.

AFFAIRS in the East wear a decidedly warlike appearance, and unless some very decided step should be taken, extended hostilities will commence soon. Austria is massing her troops preparatory to entering Servia, and Russia stands ready to seize Bulgaria, or at least to fight, if she has sufficient pretext, over the old ground, with Constantinople the ultimate aim. It now seems as if nothing remained to precipitate a conflict, but for Turkish troops to cross the frontier into Roumelia, where they will be sure to meet with resistance. This will be followed by Turkish atrocities, and then there will be a chance for outside interference. Again, King MILAN'S crown depends upon his refusal of all terms of peace yet offered by Prince ALEXANDER, while the latter is in a position to insist upon them, unless the Powers should interfere. Of course a continuance of the struggle between Servia and Bulgaria will eventuate in the interference of Austria and Russia.

THE dispatches from Mandalay chronicling the British capture of that city also brings the good tidings that the foreigners whom the late war caught in THEBAW'S dominions have been found still living. Apparently the bloodthirsty brute was sufficiently sobered by a sense of his own danger to see the advisability of putting a restraint, in this instance, upon his natural impulses.

THE latest advices from Peru are to the effect that IGLESIAS and CACERES both agreed to renounce executive power, and a provisional government will be arranged by three commissioners from each side.

NON-PARTISAN PROHIBITION.

Georgia is to-day, practically a Prohibition state, and this glorious result was brought about by non-partisan action. Had the friends of law and order listened to the few men who are perpetually aspiring to lead something, and tried to either organize a new party, or force Prohibition upon either of the existing partisan oragnizations it would have been as flat a failure as it has been in Ohio and other states where the opposition is organized and strong.

The liquor interest understand this. As long as they hold their forces together and play them against the two party organizations, they are safe. The only danger they dread is the union of all men and women opposed to their infernalism, because when such a union is perfected, they are certain of defeat.

In no state has Prohibition been so effectually enforced as in Georgia, and for the same reason. The liquor interest cannot play the parties against each other, as elsewhere, for their opposition comes from both parties equally. The voters of Georgia are not afraid of the liquor interest, nor are their leaders. There is no use in the liquor seller's union making overtures to the Republicans, for should they yield to their demands the Republican party would lose the Prohibition vote, and for the same reason they can not successfully make overtures to the Democracy. Consequently the Prohibitionists are the ones who are courted, not the liquorites. They hold a position that is impregnable, because the movement has been made purely a moral and not a political one, and has been kept outside of party lines. Prohibition was enacted as a non-partisan measure, and it is being enforced in a non-partisan way.

Because the movement was made a non-partisan one, the law resulting is enforced. The officials who have no feeling in the matter, but who simply want to retain their places, are more afraid of the Prohibitionists than the liquor sellers. They no more think of discriminating in favor of a man accused of illegal liquor selling than they would a man accused of burglary. The liquor seller in 110 counties in Georgia is looked upon by the officials as a criminal, and punishment is meted out to him the same as to any other criminal. This is what non-partisan Prohibition has accomplished.

The same methods are being employed in other states South, and the same result will be reached. It is the only way. They have not built in the clouds, but on the solid earth. They really desired the crushing out of the Rum traffic, and they went about it in a business-like way to accomplish it. They refused to tolerate theorists or self-constituted leaders. They put no fancy work into it. They proceeded to wipe out the Rum business the same as they would had the nuisance been anything else. Men of all parties were interested in the movement, the Democrat as much as the Republican, and they acted together as one man to the end of doing what was to be done. And they succeeded where other states equally in need of the reform have failed.

Can the temperance men and women of the North imitate the wisdom of their Southern brethren? Have we sense enough to put ourselves in position so that men of all shades of political and religious opinion can come together and work in this one cause without jeopardizing other interests which, to them, are vital? This and this only is the way to *Pulverize the Rum Power.*

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

The British army has made quick time in the conquest of upper Burmah, and British *prestige* will be greatly increased thereby. Of all the people of India the Burmese have been considered the most powerful and warlike, and for them to be overcome in a few weeks, when they had invited the campaign, will cause the army which has accomplished the feat to be looked upon by surrounding nations as irresistible.

Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, has been occupied by the expeditionary force, under Gen. PRENDERGRAST, and King THEBAW has surrendered unconditionally. He demanded terms, but the demand was refused and he succumbed to what he knew was inevitable.

Lord DUFFERIN, the Viceroy of India, will administer the Burmese government provisionally in the Queen's name, which means that the conquered country will be united with the section already known as British Burmah, and thus form a part of the empire of India. It furthers British power in Asia just at the time when it needs it most, and will give the Tory government added favor in the eyes of the world. The ultimate result will be the assertion of British authority over the whole of Farther India.

Among the political leaders in England, none will be better pleased than Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, to whom the credit of starting the expedition is due. It was a critical movement to undertake for had it met with serious reverses, it would have greatly retarded his own advancement.

As things now look the time is yet distant when France will possess any considerable power in the East as she desires. The situation of affairs in Tonquin is not promising for any extension of her authority at present, and this victory by the British in Burmah makes the contrast between the two countries sharper than ever.

THERE is trouble brewing in Utah. Salt Lake City is agitated by rumors of Mormon secret meetings, and that the saints are secretly arming. A battery of United States artillery and all the troops in the department of the Platte, left Omaha Saturday for Salt Lake, and all the troops in the department of the Missouri are ordered to be in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. It is believed that a Mormon outbreak is imminent.

IF you want to do something for the Temperance cause send a few cents and get the Temperance cartoon series, and post them up where they will stay and be seen. We send them for less than they cost us to get into the Postoffice, and they are more effective than speeches. Temperance organizations should do this work thoroughly.

A NEW island, two miles long and 250 feet high, has sprung up in the Pacific. As soon as BISMARCK hears of it he will doubtless send a war vessel to hoist the German flag over it.

RENEW your subscription before your time expires. Look at the label on your paper for the date. And when renewing send in another name with your own.

THIRD PARTY PROHIBITION.

A is a pronounced free trader, and B is a pronounced protectionist. To both this quesiton is of vital importance, and upon this question they divide, each clinging to the party organization which represents his views. What is a third party to do? It must nominate on the one issue of Prohibition. Suppose the Prohibition candidate is a free trader as well as a Prohibitionist—he loses the support of B. If he is a protectionist A cannot support him.

Inasmuch as there are a score of questions dividing the parties, and inasmuch as every one of them sway men quite as much as Prohibition, what utter absurdity it is to so present Prohibition as to divide its most earnest supporters.

Georgia did the right thing. In that state the question was removed from politics entirely. It was presented to the people as a distinct issue, it was kept alone by itself, and put in such a way that men of all shades of opinion in politics could give it a hearty, open support. It carried, as a matter of course, for there is no state in the Union that is not in favor of Prohibition where the question is properly presented.

The BLADE'S plan is simply to keep it out of partizan politics, to strike where striking means something, and to keep striking till the work is accomplished. In all the states the point is to get control of a Legislative majority, which is to say, elect Prohibition Democrats in Democratic counties and Republican Prohibitionists in Prohibition counties. It is no more a party question than the building of a county road. It is a moral, not a political question, and purely moral questions have no place within party lines. There are as many Democratic Prohibitionists, outside the great cities, as Republican, for the very easily understood reason that Democratic fathers and mothers have just as many children exposed to the dangers of the traffic as Republican. It is nonsense, and worse than nonsense, to so present the question as to prevent any man or woman from giving this, the greatest of all reforms, and the one most needed, a hearty and energetic support. Georgia has shown the other states how to *Pulverize the Rum Power.*

A FREE TRADE LIE.

The following letter has been received from C. B. M., Atwood, Ill.:

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

First—Is it a fact that American purchasers of steel rails have always paid, and pay to-day, the Liverpool prices of rails plus the duty levied by the government?

Second—To which is the reduction of steel rails due—to the inventive genius of Henry Bessemer or the tariff?

The last issue of the *Iron Age* quotes steel rails, American manufacture, at Pittsburg, at $32 to $33 per ton. The same paper quotes steel rails of English make, free on board ship, at £4 15s. to £4 17s.—equal to $23.08 to $23.57 of our currency. To this must be added the ocean freight to get their price in America.

The duty is: "Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, $17 per ton." If the statement in our correspondent's question were true, the American price of rails would be the English price plus the tariff—or, $50.08 to $50 57. Instead of this, the price is $32 to $33 per ton.

The reduction in the price of steel rails is due to several causes. First, to Sir HENRY BESSEMER'S invention of a cheap method of making steel directly from pig iron. Second, to the competition of American manufactures, protected and fostered by the tariff, with those of England. When Bessemer steel rails were first made, England had a monopoly; a Bessemer "plant"—the machinery necessary to make Bessemer steel—being very costly, no American manufacturer was willing to risk his money in competition with English manufacturers in this line, at the existing duty on them. The duty was increased to $17 per ton; manufacturers in various places invested their money in plants, and began making American Bessemer steel rails. The English price was promptly reduced over one-half—to about $50 per ton! And the brisk competition of American manufacturers has brought the price down to the present figures. If we had no tariff, there would not be a single Bessemer plant in America; and our railways would be paying somewhere from $50 to $100 per ton for imported rails.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Thousands upon thousands of the friends of the BLADE are sending in other names with their own renewals. To this vast army we return our sincere thanks. We hope all who agree with the BLADE in its position upon the most important questions of the day, will imitate their example. It takes no trouble to get subscribers for the BLADE, and how much good can be done in this way! We want to reach 200,000 this winter, and if all our friends will do as so many are doing, we will reach that figure.

Renew in time, and secure at least one additional name.

Two different tariff propositions are to be submitted to Congress from Democratic sources. MORRISON is preparing a bill, and RANDALL'S friends say that he has been engaged for some months in drafting one. The MORRISON bill will provide for an enlargement of the free list. MORRISON, however, says that he is not ready to take the public into his confidence as to his measure. There will be a strong party also in favor of the adoption of specific for ad valorem duties. MANNING and BAYARD are not agreed on the tariff. MANNING is inclined toward moderate protection.

READ the Publisher's Department this week, see what you want for Holiday presents, and make your order at once. Don't wait till the rush comes, but order at once and be sure to get your presents in time. Everything we advertise is suitable for Holiday gifts.

AUSTRIA and Russia are now watching each other's movements in the Servia-Bulgaria matter as closely as a cat watches a mouse. Both have the same determination—that is, to swallow more territory. Austria intends, as soon as possible, to gobble Servia, and Russia will take Bulgaria when the opportunity arrives. The important question now is, whether it has come.

IF there is a better paper than the BLADE take it. But there are no better papers. The BLADE is the largest and best dollar paper in the world, as 125,000 families in the United States will testify. Send us a list of addresses of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

The United States Senate, being in control of the Republicans, is the bulwark against any reactionary political legislation by the Democrats under control of ex-Confederate leaders, as well as of the vast industrial interests of the country against the assaults of the free trade fanatics. Hence the question of how long this supremacy will be preserved is an important one.

The present political complexion of the Senate is 42 Republicans to 34 Democrats—a Republican majority of 8. This includes the newly-chosen Oregon Senator, MITCHELL. There are no changes, unless by death or resignation, until 1877. Then MAHONE'S term expires, and he will be succeeded by a Bourbon. The terms of Senators HARRISON, Rep., of Indiana, and FAIR, Dem., of Nevada, also expire in that year. The chances are good that a Republican may succeed the latter, while there is an even chance on BEN. HARRISON, as the legislature which will have the selection of his successor is yet to be chosen, and the indications are that the Republicans of Hoosierdom will make a most tremendous effort to overthrow Bourbon domination. If there is no change in these two states, the Senate, after March 4, 1887, will stand 41 Republicans to 35 Democrats—a Republican majority of 6. If both states should go Democratic, the Republican majority would still be 4, which is a small margin, yet enough to hold the Bourbons in check.

However, the fact is not to be forgotten that next fall a new House of Representatives is to be elected. The Democratic majority in the present House is much less than in the last one, and there are good reasons for believing that the Republicans may come into control of that body on March 4, 1887. In the first place, the battle next fall is to be fought on the question of free trade or protection—of making the United States a tributary, industrially, of Great Britain, and ruining our manufactures, or of continuing the policy which has given such an enormous impetus to our national growth and rendered us independent of the world. The result of a square fight on this issue is not hard to foresee. The solid common sense of the people can be depended upon. The sophisms of free trade cannot hoodwink the judgment of a majority of American voters. The Republicans are squarely committed to protection, and they will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific on that issue. Even the South cannot remain solid on this question. There are too many of her citizens who see that an extension of manufactures throughout her rich mineral fields will be enormously advantageous, for then to stultify themselves by supporting free trade, even if it is Democratic doctrine.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

MR. MANNING'S monkeying with the form of the debt statement can not prevent the people of the United States from understanding that Democratic control of the national finances has not been a success. The present administration has been in power since March 4 last—nine months. During these nine months,

Not a dollar has been paid on the debt of the United States;

Not a single bond has been called in and paid;

Not a cent of the burden of interest has been stopped;

Not a cent of the money which the Republicans were so glibly accused of hoarding in the treasury vaults has been emptied into the channels of trade and commerce, as was promised during the campaign by the Democrats.

On the contrary, the debt statement issued on December 1 shows an increase in the debt of nearly $5,000,000 for the previous month;

The surplus in the treasury is larger than it ever was under Republican administration;

And it is well for the people to remember that during Republican control the national debt was steadily lowered month by month. In twenty years nearly half the interest-bearing debt was paid and the annual payment of interest was reduced more than half.

So undoubted Democratic authority as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* urges, in effect, that the national debt should be made perpetual. It declares that it is not good policy to raise money by taxation, which people could lend at 5 or 6 per cent. interest, and pay a debt therewith which only bears 3 to 3½ per cent. This is rubbish. The burden of interest is the thing to be stopped, and that can only be done by paying the debt. The following extract is pertinent to the fallacious Democratic argument:

> The theory of a perpetual debt is false and pernicious. England suffers from its baneful effects, because the good of her people is considered as of lesser importance than the good of her rulers. The theory is fraudulent for the following reason in justice: In 1863 John Smith, poor man, went to war and was killed to save his country; John Williams was rich and lent the government $10,000 with which to clothe and pay John Smith. Then Smith's widow draws $300 a year as a pension for 32 years, and dies. This ends the account. John Williams dies after drawing $300 a year for 22 years, and sees his bond turned into a consol, or perpetual bond, *ergo*, a hereditary pension, an heir getting the pension, the account closing only with revolution, and the foundation of a class privilege being carefully laid.

GEN. ROSECRANS has an article in the December *North American Review*, entitled, "The Mistakes of GRANT," in which he makes an attack on the Old Commander for statements in the article by the latter on "The Battle of Chattanooga," in the November *Century*. But whatever ROSECRANS may say, he cannot change the facts of history. GRANT defeated BRAGG, raised the Confederate siege of Chattanooga, and lifted from the country an intolerable weight of anxiety, and all of this is what ROSECRANS failed utterly to do. It is strange to hear ROSECRANS attempting to show that Chickamauga was not, in effect, an Union reverse. He admitted it to be such on the field, at the close of the struggle, to more than one of his officers. The verdict of history cannot be reversed as to Chickamauga, nor as to GRANT and ROSECRANS. The latter was a conspicuous failure as a general, and he writhes under the knowledge that the country knows it.

THE item in the Postmaster General's report which shows that during the year there were only 11,208 appointments of postmasters in the United States, or 2,638 less than during the preceding year, is misleading, until one remembers that the report is for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885—thus embracing not quite four months of the present Democratic administration.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Read This Carefully.

The Holiday Season is approaching and to secure good and appropriate presents at a low price is an object. We call especial attention to the articles we furnish our readers for this purpose.

What more appropriate present can a mother make to her daughter, or a brother to his sister, or a young man to his sweetheart, than Miss Bouton's two excellent books, "Health and Beauty," and "Social Etiquette?" Every girl and woman in the country should have them, and they are very appropriate for Holiday presents.

"Nasby in Exile" is a good and proper present for any one. It is a most entertaining and instructive volume of travels, and will please any recipient.

"Andersonville, a Story of Southern Prisons," is a book which should be in the home of every loyal citizen. It is a fascinating work, and as true as it is fascinating.

The "Life and Deeds of Grant" should be in every house. Every boy should read the struggles and achievements of the greatest man the world has seen for centuries. It is the best life of the great patriot and general ever written.

"Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes" is the most useful book for the house ever printed. It is admirably adapted for presents where the design is to give something of permanent value.

There is nothing more grateful to receive than a fine work of art which will be a permanent adornment to the home. Our steel engraving of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," is the finest work of the kind ever made, with one exception. It is found on the walls of every lover of true art in the country, and is universally admired. No more appropriate holiday gift can be made than this beautiful picture.

And then our Waterbury Watch! Every boy wants a watch, and every man wants one. This is as good a timepiece as any made, no matter at what price, and it costs almost nothing.

These articles we are selling solely for the accommodation of our readers and not for the profit that it is in them, consequently we have put them down to just the cost to us.

Now what we want to say is this: There is always a rush a week before Christmas for goods suitable for presents. Please avoid this by ordering at once what you want. Read the advertisements of our goods under the head of "Publisher's Department," and also in the advertising columns on the 5th page. And then study the propositions we make, and avail yourselves of them safely by ordering at once. Don't wait till the week before Christmas, but send in your orders now. Notice especially the combinations with the BLADE, and order together, if you can. By the way, the BLADE for a year to some poor friend who cannot afford to take it, would be very useful and acceptable for a holiday remembrance. Read our announcements and advertisements, and do yourself good

CLUB AGENTS.

It is now the season of the year to raise clubs for the BLADE, and we want an agent at every postoffice in the United States. *We pay this year the largest cash commission to club agents of any paper in the United States.* Write for our terms to agents. There is no paper published that so many people want and none for which it is so easy to raise clubs. Send for our terms to agents and make a dollar or two in an hour.

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Will you look up the vote of Atlanta at the late Presidential election, and compare it with the vote at the recent Prohibition election?

CITY.

Toledo, O.

The vote of Fulton county at the Presidential election of 1884 was as follows: BLAINE, 926; CLEVELAND, 1,939; total, 2,865. We have not the exact vote at the recent election in the same county, but the Associated Press reported it at "about 7,000," with a majority of 226 for Prohibition. Assuming the total vote to be 7,000 exactly, it will stand thus: "wet," 3,387; "dry," 3,613.

The negroes all voted at the recent election, as did the whites. It was demonstrated before the election occurred that, with only one ballot-box, as usual, at each of the two precincts in the city of Atlanta, not over *one-third* of the registered voters could deposit their ballots, allowing but one half minute to find each voter's name on the registry lists and to record his vote. It was plain to both sides that this would lead to a struggle to get possession of the polls, and undoubtedly to bloodshed, and an agreement was made between the leaders of both sides that there should be *three* instead of one single ballot-box at each precinct. By this means all trouble was obviated.

It is plain that the provisions of the registration law, the small number of precincts, thus compelling many voters to go long distances to the polls, etc., all are part of the plan for the suppression of the negro vote. This election has done more to open the eyes of the people of the North to the Southern iniquity than anything that has occurred since the HAYES administration.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

We are now out of the woods with our Sewing Machine. Our factory is complete and running, and the work of finishing machines is going on steadily and rapidly. We shall be able to begin the shipment of machines Jan. 1st, and after that they will go out at the rate of 50 a day till we catch up with our orders. The machine is the best one in the market and the handsomest. It will do all the work of any family, and is as reliable as a gold dollar. All who want a Sewing Machine at half what the Monopolies exact, will do well to send to the BLADE for a circular. A postal card will answer, and on receipt thereof you will get information that will save you a great deal of money. We warrant this machine fully.

WITH the forthcoming report of the special Senate committee on inter-state commerce, and the probable recommendation by the committee of the establishment of a national railroad commission and with the presentation of various schemes for the recovering from railroads of unearned land grants, railroad and kindred questions are probably destined to occupy a great deal of the attention of Congress the coming winter. The growth of railroads in the United States has been so phenomenally rapid that the whole system of transportation has undergone a change in recent years, and questions concerning transportation have arisen that were all undreamed of by the framers of the present laws. New legislation is being constantly demanded, not only to protect the rights of the people as against the tyranny of corporations, but also to protect corporations in the legitimate exercise of their powers against the unjust complaints and demands of an inconsiderate public. The railroad interests of the United States have attained a gigantic growth, and the questions which they involve are those which affect the whole people.

NASBY.

Chat Around the Fire.

David Wallace, Co. E, 7th Iowa, Upland, Kan., writes: I wish to propose a quarter-centennial celebration of the battle of Belmont, the first battle of our beloved hero Gen. U. S. Grant. Should like to have it as near the scene of the battle-ground as possible so that the boys could visit the spot and on the 25th anniversary of the battle which took place Nov. 7, 1861.

Comrade M. M. Hooker, Co. A, 8th Illinois, McLeansboro, Ills., writes that he is in favor of pensioning all soldiers and thinks that such a plan would be preferable to hiring doctors and detectives to watch them.

V. F. Smith, Co. F, 75th Indiana, Portland, Ind.:

I have just finished reading Comrade J. J. Marsh's letter. I endorse every word he has said as solid truth. Tongue can never express the suffering that was endured by us. I was in their hands one year, being at Belle Island, Andersonville, Charleston, Florence and other places. I take the BLADE and advocate its principles.

J. W. Foster, Omra, Wis.:

I am a reader of the dear old BLADE and take pleasure in reading the anecdotes of my comrades in the CAMP FIRE columns. I was with Comrade Houseman in his journeyings until we left Brownsville, Texas. I also have a brotherly feeling towards all who wore the blue, and whenever I have had an opportunity to help a needy comrade I have been glad to do so.

J. W. Pine, Spring Hills, O:

As I was not a soldier, but a soldier's little boy, I thought I would bring a pine splinter to the CAMP FIRE to keep it burning so I can talk awhile. My father was in the 95th Ohio. I do not see why some of the old 5th boys do not write to the BLADE. My father was one of Mowery's pilgrims. A. J. Smith said his boys never stole turkeys. I like to read the BLADE, especially the CAMP FIRE. It is a paper that should be in the house of every Union man, true to his country, in the United States. Times are hard under Democratic administration, but in 1888 I hope they will change.

Lena Diehl, Butler, Ind.:

I am a soldier's daughter, 12 years old, and love to read the CAMP FIRE stories. My father was a soldier of the Union, a member of Co. H, 88th Indiana, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Kewasaw Mountain, in front and around Atlanta, Jonesboro, and went with Sherman to the sea, through the Carolinas, and was in the last and decisive battle in North Carolina. I am proud to think that my father was in the war. I have read Andersonville and all its horrors. I will close for this time, hoping to throw another chip on the CAMP FIRE if this is published.

Jonathan W. Ward, Greencamp, Ohio:

I have never read anything from my old comrades, the 4th Ohio. We did some hard fighting under our mighty leader U. S. Grant. We generally whipped everything we came across, but sometimes we got whipped ourselves. We stacked 64 guns when we came out, and this was the little all of the 4th and 8th, consolidated. We were right to the front till Lee surrendered. We hacked the tree he stood under next to pieces to get a chip in remembrance. If this should meet the sight of any of the 7th Virginia, 14th Indiana, or 10th New York, I hope to hear a word from them through the BLADE. I voted for Blaine. I will vote the Republican ticket as long as our platform is as good as it is. I like to read the soldiers' letters. I admire the pluck of the comrade who said he would vote as he shot. If all the boys in blue vote as they shot, rebels will be scarce in the White House three years from now. A kindly greeting to all.

S. P. Kemball, Hamilton, Ill.:

Belmont, at last! In the CAMP FIRE October 29, Comrade Steele, Co. E, 30th Illinois, proposes a reunion of the Belmont survivors. Too late, perhaps, for this year, but we can have a "silver" celebration sometime next year at Springfield, which will be the earliest of access for Egypt, the Military Tract, and 7th Iowa. There was wounded, both cannies of cavalry—Deano's, Quincy; Dollin's, Egypt. The 29th Illinois was not there, I think; but the 27th Illinois, Col. Buford, was the last unbroken regiment to leave the open ground, going out on the southwest. I was the last mounted man to leave the field; and on casting a last look before plunging into the wood with Col. Buford, saw three or four mail squads only of a dozen or so each.

The last wounded man had been left near a stump ten feet high. He was very young, and shot in the bowels. I think all the wounded of the left wing except this last had been taken to the hospital. Not sixteen rods, perhaps, from this boy, Col. Dougherty was wounded, but nearer the river, both being east of the middle of the clearing. Taylor's and Hotaling's batteries were both represented. Col. Stephen Grubb commanded a section of the latter, and Lieut. Wright a section of the former. I was ordered by Surgeon-in-Chief Brinton to follow the left wing as field surgeon, and I don't remember the surgeon for the left.

I. D. Fence, 1st Sergt., Co. G, 1st Ohio, Sidney, O.:

F. M. Waters of the 13th Michigan, in the matter of the distribution of the $100,000 reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis, is correct as far as he goes but he stops too soon. I had the honor to be included in that act and received $566 25 as my share of that reward. Capt. J. A. O. Yeoman, of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, and 35 men, mostly all of his regiment, I think one or two from the 7th O. V. C., and 5th Iowa Cavalry, all dressed in full rebel uniforms, were the first sent out. We carried nothing but navy revolvers and they were concealed. We rode over 500 miles and had some narrow escapes from capture as that country was full of rebel soldiers who would have hung us as quick if our mission had been discovered. We sent a courier to Gen. Wilson each day giving the direction Jeff was going. While we were not present at his capture, we claim to have been the cause of his capture, and included in the reward. I would like to hear from all that little band of 35 and sincerely hope they vote as they shot and not as Jeff votes.

Henry Lorton, Mt. Auburn, Ill.:

Boys, keep the fire burning brightly and do not let it die out. There are some who went out and fought in defense of the country who to-day speak lightly of it and vote the Democratic ticket. I think there were very few such men as amounted to anything in the service. Of course there are exceptions. I notice in your issue of November 12 a letter from J. W. Miller who says he has always voted the Republican ticket until last fall, and then when his ballot was worth more to himself and the nation than it had been in 24 years he voted for a Prohibition candidate who was hired by the Democrats to smash the Republican party. I am a straightforward Republican and nothing else, and I don't and can't understand why it is that men will vote to put in power a party whose principles, if carried out, would break down this government. It makes no difference if U. S. Grant did sign a bill to increase his salary $25,000 a year. He has well earned it over and over on the dark and bloody battle field. Mr. Miller says, "Honor to whom honor is due." I agree to that, and give it to Grant for whipping the "Johnnie Rebs" and putting down treason and rebellion. I do not mean that Grant did the hard work, but he gave the order and it was obeyed and peace followed in the foot steps of that order. Boys, this be the last time we have to hand over the keys of the United States treasury to the Democratic party and walk down and out. They could not run the government 25 years ago, so what can they do now with our great commercial trade and industries to help them. I answer—nothing! It is an established fact that not a dollar has been paid on the debt and not a bond called in, and silver is piling up at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, preparatory to a grand clean out. Boys let it be John A. Logan in 1888.

A NEW TEMPERANCE CARTOON.

We have just issued No. 5, of our Temperance cartoon series. The subject chosen this time is two farms, one owned by a temperance men and the other by a drunkard. It tells its own story. By the way these cartoons should be put up in every public place in the United States. They teach by sight, and each one is more effective than a dozen speeches. There are five of them now, and for terms see announcement in our Publishers' Department on the 5th page. We send them at less than cost.

A DISCUSSION having arisen in Detroit between two newspapers as to whether MCDOWELL and POPE ever commanded the Army of the Potomac, the *Tribune* appealed to the records of the War department, and publishes a letter from Adjutant Gen. DRUM, who says that neither MCDOWELL nor POPE ever commanded what was designated as the "Army of the Potomac." Gen. MCDOWELL'S command, at the first battle of Bull Run, was designated the "Department of Northeastern Virginia." Gen. POPE'S command was called the "Army of Virginia."

CURRENT EVENTS.

It is estimated that $8,375,934 of fractional currency has been lost or destroyed since its issue, and consequently will not be presented for redemption.——The Northern Pacific railroad reports gross earnings for November of $1,151,062, as compared with $1,116,879 during the same month last year—an increase of $134,623.——Eight hundred Scandinavians departed from Chicago Thursday for visits to their old homes. Prior to leaving they purchased over 500,000 crowns in foreign drafts.——Two men, while hunting a few days since in Sumpter county, Fla., saw a hawk fly from the ground with a black snake in its claws. The bird went up very high and circled around a while, and suddenly fell to the ground. Upon examination it was found that the snake had wrapped itself around the hawk's neck and choked it. Both were killed by the men.——Up to the end of November 8,180 immigrants arrived at Toronto, Can., of whom 1,819 went to the Western States. The arrivals last year for the same period were 12,660, 3,100 going West——A warehouse in Brooklyn recently shipped to Turkey 40,000 stand of arms, valued at $900,000, on which

Correspondence.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The BLADE does not pay for volunteer contributions of any kind. If poems, stories, sketches, etc., are sent to us, we will use them, if available; if not, they will be returned, and postage for that purpose must be inclosed. We will not forward or preserve ANY MSS., and we will not be responsible for any sent us.

Prohibition—Does It Prohibit?

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I want to say a few words to your readers about the practical workings of prohibition where it has been given a fair test and an effort made to render it effective. I lived in Kansas for many years prior to the adoption of prohibition in that state; was there when prohibition became a law, and am proud to say that my vote was cast against it. Since I left there I have given to it, before the law, and reside there up to within one month ago. "Does prohibition prohibit in Kansas?" is a question I have been asked many times since coming into this state, and I can answer truthfully that it does. "But is there no intoxicating liquor sold and drank there now?" Of course there is, and will be, possibly, for generations to come, but there is not the quantity sold now there was a few years ago, and the drinkers, with rare exceptions, are men who formed the habit under the regime of open saloons, and have not succeeded in overcoming their appetites. There are no open saloons in Kansas to-day. By open saloons, I mean places where a man can step up to a bar, call for his glass of liquor and obtain it, in plain view of the public. There are places where the beer can be procured in almost all the large cities, but in order to do so he is compelled to know the "rope," and the seller must be assured that he is "all right," and will not "give away" where the stuff is sold.

But where prohibition has done its grand work is among the young men and boys. To-day in Kansas the man—be he young or old—who sells liquor as a beverage, or who drinks it as a beverage, or, in fact, who handles it in any manner whatever, is completely ostracised from every form of good society. He is a social outcast, and is looked upon as being unfit for ladies and gentlemen to associate with on intimate terms. It is upon the young men, of course, that this has its greatest effect; for, when a young man finds that a certain form of self-gratification is causing him to lose the respect of the ladies of his acquaintance, he is almost sure to forsake that self-indulgence. If not from a desire to morally improve himself he will do so that others may respect and receive him as their equal in their social circle. The man who sells liquor as a beverage, even under the shield of an "application," is frankly set down as a contemptible wretch, and compel the drinker to seek solitude and enjoy his drinks, and the charm for the young man is gone. Then give the young man to understand that even these solitary drinks mean social ostracism to him, and prohibition has accomplished all that its most ardent supporters have ever claimed for it. It has driven saloons into secret corners and hidden retreats; it has taken away all the charm there is in liquor drinking to the young man by destroying its social surroundings, and, lastly, it has made society its enemy, and society rules the young men of our country. Again I say, prohibition does prohibit in Kansas, and will prohibit in any state where it is given a fair trial. May the day hasten when it will become a law in every state in the union, and when to sell a drink of liquor to your neighbor will be treated as a crime deserving of the severest penalties. "Moral suasion for the drinker, but law to the fullest extent for the seller," is my motto, and I can fully join with the BLADE in its efforts to "Pulverize the Rum Power."

Beatrice, Ind. W. C. GETTYS.

Why Virginia Went Democratic.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Permit a Southern man to express his opinion on the late Virginia election. What Southern Republican of intelligence expected any other result than that Virginia would go Democratic? Not one, for the reason that rebelism and race prejudice constitute Democracy in the Southern States. Virginia is one of the Southern states in sentiment and the recent election in her borders accounts simply to the fact that Fickett's division, of the late Confederate army has fought another battle notwithstanding the late civil war closed upwards of twenty years ago. It is time for the people of the nation to look at facts in the proper light. Whenever the Southern states are redeemed from the control of Democracy, it will be with the votes of white men and not by the votes of colored men in their present ignorant state, for there is no reliance to be placed in them. Intelligence controls ignorance, and in the case of the colored men of the South, they are controlled by their former masters, who are intelligent, and any man of natural sense can see it. Son. John Sherman, of Ohio, did not say all that he should have said when he demanded an honest vote and a fair count, which raised the cry of waving the bloody shirt. He should have also stated that for the safety of the nation there should be a solid North so long as there is a solid South to menace the peace and prosperity of the nation.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

Barboursville, West Va.

How Prohibition Prohibits When the Officers are in Earnest.

A subscriber of the BLADE at Wichita, Kan., sends us a copy of a newspaper interview with the attorney general of the state on the closing of the saloons of Dodge City:

Attorney General Bradford returned yesterday morning from Dodge City, which place he visited with the intention of taking steps to close the saloons which have been running openly. Meeting him, a reporter asked what success he had met with. "There are no open saloons in Dodge City to-day," said Mr. Bradford, "and I think that there never will be any more. We may have some difficulty with some parties, but I am led to believe from conversations which I had with saloon men, that they see the utter uselessness of holding out, and they will obey the law. I talked with them, and also with two lawyers who appeared for them, and they said that if I had come to Dodge with the determination to close up the saloons they might as well close, and they added that court was in session with a jury that had convicted everybody so far, and they thought there would be no chance for them if prosecutions were begun. I said that my business there was to close every saloon, or to commence the prosecutions which would accomplish that end. Then they said they had already quit business, and some of them handed me the keys to their places, and I went and made examinations of them. I failed to find a drop of liquor, and in some instances men were already at work changing the rooms to make them suitable for other kinds of business. The lawyers, whom I have referred to, stated that if the saloons were re-opened they would themselves notify me, in order that prosecutions can be began. Mayor Wright received me very courteously and treated me in the same manner. He has ordered all the gamblers to quit business and to stay quit, and I think that the hard days for Dodge City are over."

Convention at Toledo.

An Associated Press dispatch from Manhattan, Kan., says: A call has been issued here signed by several hundred residents of this and adjoining states for a national convention of "Anti-Saloon Republicans," to be held at Toledo, O., May 5, 1886. The call directs that primaries to be held in all precincts April 27, county conventions April 28, and state conventions May 5, for the election of double the number of delegates entitled under the call of the Republican national convention. The call declares for immediate national prohibition, but does not intimate that a national ticket will be nominated, except on the alternative failure of the Republican party to do so.

A Most Delicate and Useful Holiday Present

Is beyond doubt, a present consisting of that exquisite, refreshing and invigorating Perfume universally known as Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, a Floral Preparation which admirably combines both the qualities of Handkerchief Extract and those of a Toilet Cosmetic such as "Eau de Cologne," to which it is infinitely superior in fragrance, softness and intensity of aromas. Such a present unites elegance and refinement to good sense and good taste. For sale by all Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE LAND OF RIEL.

French, Indians and Half-Breeds—Size of the Northwest Territory—True Inwardness of Sir John Macdonald's Trip to England—Effect of the Publication of Riel's History of the Rebellion.

From corner to corner of the land of Riel is farther than from New York City to Salt Lake City. You look upon your own Northwest territory set apart as the land of freedom, as something grand in extent, but what do you think of our own Northwest territory, a land which is being wrested from the rightful owners by the greedy capitalists of the East, a tract of land in which you could bury ten Northwests equal in size to the one which originally comprised the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin? What do you think of a country 65 times as large as Ohio? Such is this Northwest territory, the land of Riel.

What is this land of Riel? In the summer a land of light and sound. A land where the merry music of the birds, the rippling water and the moan of the pine are heard. A land where the wild flowers bloom unsought, unseen. In the winter a land of silence and darkness. A land whose valleys are hushed, whose rivers are frozen, whose forests are stilled. A land where the sun hides for weeks, where the stars do not glimmer and the moon does not shine. Such is the land of Riel.

Here, in this land, in the past few months, strange scenes have been enacted. Riel's rebellion commenced, the battle of Batoche fought, the trial of Riel ended, the hanging of the traitor-martyr at Regina; such is the history of the last six months.

It is not my intention to criticize. I only desire to show the fruits, first fruits, blossom and bud of this tree of rebellion. But I know that on more than one Canadian hillside to-night a song is being sung in the inimitable French Canadian patois, and the following chorus can be heard at more than one home:

Le corps de notre Riel retourne en poussiere est enfermie dans la tombe.
Le corps de notre Riel retourne en poussiere est enfermie dans la tombe.
Le corps de notre Riel retourne en poussiere est enfermie dans la tombe.
Mais son ame poursint sa marche.

To Americans the thought that a man filled with the fiery zeal of John Brown has met a similar fate in a similar cause will be thrilling. Like John Brown "his soul is marching on," and there is no factor so potent, no influence more powerful and no name more loved in the Northwest than that of the half-breed, Riel, the "Prophet of the Northwest," as he loved to be called.

In one sense he is the Napoleon of the Northwest. His memory fires the hearts of the simple French peasants and lumbermen as the memory of the First Napoleon fired the hearts and steeled the nerves of other French peasants four score years ago and thousands of miles across the water. The French people of this section do not like to think of their leader as insane, but rather do they regard him as a martyr to their cause, conquered by circumstances. They would be sorry to have him proved insane because he is to them a hero and heros do not dwell in asylums. It is true some of the most intelligent recognize Riel's mission as a mistaken one, and denounce some of his acts, yet they believe him to have been a man honest and sincere in his convictions, and that his errors were errors of judgment rather than errors of the heart.

I received yesterday a letter from an intimate friend of mine, who, though a power in government circles, was strongly opposed to the political possession to the hanging of Riel. He says: "It is no longer a my-dear here why Sir John Macdonald has gone to England. It is not in the interest of the fisheries, for there is only one question in Sir John Macdonald's mind now, and he remembers nothing else. More important questions than fisheries and treaties have been settled by the wires and the mails. Sir John Macdonald will return here to brace up his tottering government if he succeeds in his errand. A deal has been made and promises given which the government across the water is bound to recognize. A banquet in London, a peerage, and a position in India is the programme which will be carried out for the benefit of Sir John Macdonald."

In the same letter I find that Sir John Macdonald and the cabinet wished to pardon Riel, but that the government across the water, fearing the influence on English politics interfered. A new government for the people of Canada in the near future is the latest production of political prophets, and Sir John Macdonald's hasty departure only gives color to the prophesy.

The excitement among the common classes over the execution is still unabated. Along the railroads, in the backwoods, on the farms, those French Canadians, who are the bone and sinew of this country, have not forgotten it. They talk of Riel, sing of Riel, dream of Riel. It is useless to deny that there is a feeling of anger and resentment towards the government. That is but natural, but it is unnatural for the hot blood of the Frenchman to remain so long inflamed for a cause which promises little glory. They will have their revenge in voting down the government, and it is admitted on all sides that the days of the administration of Sir John Macdonald are few and limited.

Riel's history of the rebellion has been published, and it brings some facts to light which has hitherto been hidden in darkness. It has excited a profound interest throughout Canada, and some of the attaches of the government admit that things are worse than they thought they were. Riel characterizes the law forbidding persons holding political meetings in the Northwest of more than two persons where those meetings relate to matters that concern Indians and their agents, as a law full of ambiguity, whose very punctuation was crafty and malicious, a law that could bear as many interpretations as the hues of the dove are many-tinted.

He further says that this law was directed against the Metis and that people not knowing what to do sent for him. He crossed into the states, leaving with him his wife and children, but no arms nor ammunition for he did not dream of war. But war came because the Dominion had not carried out its agreement with the Metis and had broken its solemn pledges time and again. He quotes Gov. Archibald lieutenant of the province of Manitoba, as saying of the condition there:

"You give representative institutions, you give the hustings to the people, and you commit the inconsistency of raising beside them scaffolds for the chiefs. You sow thistles, you cannot hope to reap figs. You will never gather grapes on the thorns of your conduct."

While there is much fiction in Riel's history there is a large amount of truth and the words have burned deep into the people of the Northwest.

CARL RICHTER,

Ft. William, Can.

Information Wanted.

☞ Requests of this sort will be inserted in this Department at the rate of 5 cents per three lines, one insertion. It is impossible to insert them free

Of Thomas Franklin, who left his home in Smith's Grove, Warren county, Kentucky, in February, 1880. Is about 25 years of age. Any one knowing him will please inform his brother, B. B. FRANKLIN, Crystal Spring, Harper county, Kas.

Rough Experience of Pennsylvanians Who Use Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—From 1 p. m. yesterday until 10 last night, the towns of Beaver Falls and Rochester, Brighton were cut off entirely from natural gas, to make connections with the Rochester mains. The weather was intensely cold, and much suffering and inconvenience resulted. Many families went to bed to keep warm, or to their neighbors who still use the old fashioned fuel, coal. No suppers suppers could be cooked, and restaurants using coal did a land office business. Hotels were abandoned, the hotels, and churches held no evening services. Manufacturers running night turn had to shut down, and it is thought considerable loss will be experienced at the glass houses and pottery from the cooling of pots and kiln. At 10 o'clock the gas was turned on, and many got out of bed to cook supper.

Waves 250 Feet High.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Capt. Martin, the keeper of the Minot's Ledge light house, was able to leave his post yesterday for the first time since the great storm of last week. The storm was surpassed in violence only by the great one of 1851, when the first Minot's Ledge lighthouse was carried away. No other lighthouse in the world is so exposed to the mercy of the sea and wind. The pinnacle of the structure towers nearly 200 feet above the waves, and yet the tremendous seas last week dashed 50 feet above the peak.

A Suit Against the Grant Heirs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Harvey L. Bachelder of New York city, filed an attachment suit in the county court against the heirs of Gen. U. S. Grant and the firm of Grant & Ward for $22,000 on any property the defendants may have in Cook county. It is not known that Gen. Grant left any property situated in this county to the value of the amount named, if any at all.

Artificial Limbs.

The house of A. A. Marks, 701 Broadway, established 1853, is the oldest in this country, and owing to its peculiar mode of constructing limbs, with rubber hands and feet, enjoys a trade second to none on both continents. See their ad. on 8th page this issue.

Will Have to Practice Economy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: "The startling discovery is made that the treasury estimates for the expenses of the government for the year 1886-7, upon which the appropriations passed this session will be based, are about $25,000,000 in excess of the estimates for receipts during the same period. The estimates for expenses sum up $334,000,000, while the receipts are estimated at $315,000,000. This changes the whole aspect of affairs and will have a serious effect upon all propositions to reduce the tariff or internal revenue, and upon all plans for the building up of the navy, constructing fortifications and other things involving large expenditure of money; all appropriations will have to be cut as low as possible and the most rigid economy enforced to prevent there being a serious deficiency at the end of the year."

Correcting an Error.

A telegraphic error was made Friday in the transmission of a dispatch explaining the provisions of the presidential succession bill, which the Republican senatorial caucus decided to re introduce and press to a passage. The measure makes no provision for succession to the vice-presidency, as the dispatch was made to indicate, but confers the succession on the presidency in case of vacancy in the offices of both president and vice-president, upon the secretary of state, or if that office is vacant, then upon the secretary of the treasury, the succession passing to the other members of the cabinet in turn, in case of vacancy.

Cuban Independence.

KEY WEST, Dec. 3.—Telegrams have been passing to-day between the Washington authorities and federal officials here relative to a filibustering expedition which, it is alleged, is being fitted out in this place against Cuba. *La Propaganda*, a Cuban organ here, pointedly refers to Alfonso's death and the uprising throughout Spain, and states that the opportune moment has arrived to achieve Cuban independence.

A Faint Comet.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—A cable message received yesterday at Harvard college observatory from Dr. Krueger, of Kiel, announced the discovery of a faint comet at Paris. The new comet was observed last night at Harvard college observatory by Mr. Wendell. Its position is as follows: December 2—9 hours, 8 minutes, 11 seconds; Cambridge mean time; right ascension, 0 hours, 36 minutes, 26 seconds; declination north 21 degrees, 0 minutes, 30 seconds.

Minister Pendleton to Resign.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—A letter from the wife of Mr. Pendleton to a lady in this city intimates that both she and her husband were much dissatisfied with Berlin, and that his resignation might shortly be expected. The facts are well known to Mr. Pendleton's friends here, but have never become public.

The Vote of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The official canvass of the vote at the late election for governor was completed to-day. The result is as follows: Total vote cast for governor, 289,071, of which Fitzhugh Lee (Democrat) received 152,544, and John S. Wise (Republican) 136,510.

Horses and Cows Roasted.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 8.—The stables of Patrick Maloy, contractor for the Mahoning Valley Iron company were destroyed by fire last night, and eighteen horses and two cows were roasted alive. Loss, $6,000; fully insured.

Publishers' Column.

OUR SEWING MACHINE ENTERPRISE!

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR CIRCULARS!

At last, after delays as innumerable as vexatious, we are ready to make a positive announcement.

The circulars of the Blade Sewing Machine are now ready for mailing and they will reach those who have applied for them this week and next.

We have the best machine, as we verily believe, now on the market; we warrant it to be as handsome a machine as any, and greatly superior in point of style and finish to the most, and we warrant them without reserve to do everything claimed for them, which we shall sell direct to to the people, without the intervention of middle men, on the following terms:

THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE
AND THE
Weekly Blade One Year,
FOR $18.

This is half that any good machine sold the old way can be bought for.

We put the machine securely crated, on board cars, the freight to be paid by the party ordering it.

Those ordering the machine who are already taking the BLADE will be credited with one year in advance of the time for which they have paid.

☞ The BLADE machine is not sold by agents, and can be procured only of us and on these terms.

Remit by Postoffice order, or drafts upon New York, Chicago or Toledo.

CAUTION.

We especially desire our readers not to confound this machine with the cheap machines so extensively advertised. All these other machines are either old ones rebuilt, or machines built from expired patents and without the modern improvements. The Blade Machine is entirely new, with a dozen improvements, built of the best possible material and in the best possible manner, by skilled workmen and with machinery of our own construction. We warrant it to be the best machine for family use on the market.

The Blade Company Guarantees This.

We shall commence shipping machines early in December and ship daily thereafter. Machines will be shipped in the order in which orders are received.

Be particular as to giving addresses, and please designate whether you want them sent by freight or express.

ORDER AT ONCE.

Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—Every machine will be thoroughly tried and tested before leaving the factory.

TO THOSE, WHO DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE.

Persons not subscribers to the BLADE and who may receive this number, are requested to examine it carefully. Of course if it pleases them we want their subscriptions. Look over the various departments and see whether anywhere you can get so much for the money.

Our terms are $1 a year, 30 cents for three months.

And please read the Publisher's Department on the fifth page, as well as advertisements elsewhere, and note the combination offers we make. Everything we advertise we guarantee, and you take no risk in availing yourself of anything we offer. Try the BLADE. Subscribe at once, and you will not be disappointed. It is beyond question the best family paper in the world, which statement 120,000 families will attest.

THE THREE GREAT GENERALS—GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

We have published portraits of the three great Generals of the war, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, which are the best portraits of the heroes that have ever been put upon paper. John S. Kounts, late commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, says that our portrait of Grant is the best ever published, Sen. Sherman says that our portrait of his brother, the General, is the best and most life-like he has ever seen, and we know that the portrait of Sheridan was never excelled. We have printed these superb portraits on the finest plate paper, size 19 by 24, and will mail them to any address, post-paid, as follows:

Singly	25 cents
The three, to one address	50 cents

In combination with the Blade—

The Blade one year with either	$1.15
The Blade one year with all three	1.40
The Blade three months with either	40 cents
The Blade three months with all three	65 cents

We guarantee these portraits to be the best for the price ever printed, and they should be on the walls of every loyal family in the United States. No such portraits are sold by other publishers for less than from 50 cents to $1. We could not do it, except for the large sale we are certain to have.

☞ Agents and others can make money selling these portraits. Write to us for special terms.

THE BLADE'S TEMPERANCE CARTOONS

To Temperance Workers, Societies and Organizations.

The BLADE, months ago, conceived the idea of instructing the people in the Temperance cause by means of appeals to the eye. To the end of arousing public sentiment we have issued two cartoons, for posting, the first of which has been scattered all over the United States. Of this one we sent out, gratis, nearly 100,000, which is our contribution to the great cause.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 1.

"Do You See Any Good Coming Out of It?"

This is a very forcible picture. In the center is a bottle labelled "Whiskey," though a label is unnecessary. From the mouth of the bottle issues a vapor which separates in four sections, crowning each being pictures representing Murder, Beggary, Gambling and Delirium. On one side of the bottle is a devil and on the other a bar-room loafer, with appropriate sketche filling in the corners.

It is a powerful presentation of the evils and certain results of Intemperance.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 2.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Boy Go?"

A series of pictures, commencing with the face of a beautiful three-year-old, who starts in life on an equality with all other three-year-olds. On the upward line comes first the clean-faced boy of 10 on his way to school; next, the young, ambitious student of 15; then the young man of 21; then the middle-aged, strong man of 30; and, lastly, the hale and hearty old man of 70.

The contrast is another line of pictures, viz: The street boy already under the influence of rum, with the stub of a cigar in his mouth, at 10, the hoodlum at 18, the bar-room loafing ruffian at 21, the tramp and criminal of 50, and the broken-down vagabond of 70.

There can be no more forcible presentation of the subject in pictorial form, and no cartoon can be devised that will better tell the whole story and do it at a glance.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 3.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Girl Go?"

Our next Cartoon, which is now rapidly being mailed, is entitled, "Which way would you have your Girl Go?" It contrasts the life of a girl who marries a sober man with one who weds a drunkard, and is quite as effective as those that have preceeded it.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 4.

"In Which Village Would You Bring Up Your Children?"

This is the title of our Temperance cartoon, No. 4. It is an exceedingly spirited illustration of two villages, one under Prohibition rule and the other under the control of the Rum mills. It is quite as effective as its three predecessors, and will do as much toward arousing the public sentiment upon this great question. Those who have ordered the three preceding ones should add this immediately.

We have made a price on them, which barely covers the cost of paper and postage:

Three copies of either	6 cents.
Six copies	10 cents.
Twenty-five copies	30 cents.
One Hundred copies	One dollar.

This gives no profit, the price covering only cost of printing, paper and postage. We contribute wrapping paper and labor.

We want them pasted up so that they will stay, in every shop, store, factory, and on fences where they will be seen, in every section of the United States. There must be a temperance sentiment developed, everywhere. The people need awakening. Order them—the cost is barely nothing.

Send in your orders at once, and when received post them where they will be seen. We shall follow these with others.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 5.

We have just issued another Temperance cartoon, the fifth in the series. It bears the inscription, "This farmer never drank whisky—this one drinks all he can get." It is quite as effective as its predecessors. On the one side is a farm house looking as do all farm houses where whisky never got a hold, clean, neat and prosperous. On the other side of the sheet is a farm house whose proprietor does drink, slovenly, shiftless-looking, and wrecked as possible. The contrast is sharply drawn and the picture is a most effective one.

ONE Pack Fun Cards and Sample Book for a 2-cent stamp. Star Card Co., Enfield, Ohio.

TEXAS rapidly grows and prospers. Send address for Free STATE MAP; gives information of its climate, health, lands, stock, &c., to E. S. Graham, Graham, Young County, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our Jewelry in every town and city in U. S. $15 a week and expenses to agents. Send 10 cents for sample casket with full instructions to agents. Rhea Mfg. Co., Chester, Ct.

SHORTHAND—Pernin's method in 12 lessons by mail. Instructions by mail. Write for circular and books. PERNIN'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Detroit, Mich.

50 Hidden Name, &c. Cards, 10c. Elegant Present free. TUTTLE BROS. North Haven, Ct.

FOR 5c. I mail two lovely Photographs worth 25c. Send A. Warfel, photographer, Caldis, Ohio.

FARMS TO EXCHANGE in the fertile, healthy, well watered, prairie and timbered valleys of Klickitat, Wash. Ter. Address by Wells Fargo Express, E. C. Richardson, Goldendale, Wash. Ter.

ORANGE HIGHTS, Florida. Lots, lands and orange groves, cheap. C. R. Palmer.

JUST this one change to see this notice (no save it) of Scrofularia and Catarrhina, the only Absolute Eradicators of Blood Diseases and Catarrh. Not mere gal-lotions, but entirely removing the basal disease. Send for full pamphlet. Scrofularia Co., N. Y.

THE WATERBURY

"NASBY WATCH."

During the past year we have mailed a great many thousands of the famous

WATERBURY WATCH

to our patrons, and they have almost universally given satisfaction.

Out of the enormous number mailed only a very small percentage have been found faulty, and as those were immediately sent back to us and either put in order or new ones sent, there has been practically no complaint.

The Waterbury Company warrant to us every watch we send, and therefore if one here and there does not perform according to guarantee, it is immediately replaced by one that will.

In making 1,500 a day of course there will be occasionally one that gets injured in going through the mails, but these are immediately made good.

There is less complaint about the Waterbury Watch than there is of any watch in the world.

As the manufacturers warrant them to us, we warrant them to our patrons. Every faulty watch is made good as soon as it can be got around in the mails.

The price of the Waterbury Watch is always and everywhere $3.50. They cannot be bought anywhere for less. We do this:

THE WEEKLY BLADE ONE YEAR AND THE WATERBURY WATCH, $3.50.

Which is to say you get the BLADE at its price and the Watch for a dollar less than its price, or the Watch at its price and the BLADE for nothing. We are making you a present of a dollar in either event, and you are getting the best family paper in the world and the best time piece.

Enclose $3.50 to

BLADE,

TOLEDO, OHIO,

and secure one of these superb Watches and the Blade for one year.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

We want to employ one capable lady in every county in the United States, to whom we can give employment that will net earn them at least $2 a day, and as much more as they develop skill. Employment absolutely respectable, and results certain. Full particulars sent on receipt of application by postal card. It costs nothing to get particulars. Address a postal card to

F. T. LANE, Toledo, O.

Refers to the Toledo Blade Company.

DR. BURGHER'S Permanent Cure for General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney and Urinary Disorders. Circulars free. Send for circular giving full particulars. Dr. B. Griffin, East Haddam, Conn.

L.S.L.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

187th Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 15, 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and
GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5; Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$ 20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
79 Prizes, amounting to		$822,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express in sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders Payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
OR
LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Read Carefully the Last Paragraph of this Advertisement.

BOOKS
FOR WINTER READING!
With or Without the BLADE.
ALSO
WATCHES, Etc.

The following books are of our own publication and give a variety of pleasant reading and valuable information that no family should be without. We make prices less than half of book store prices, and we prepay postage to your very door. Whether for family reading or presents to your friends, every reader of the BLADE should order a copy of each. Order one copy first, to see how much we give for the money, after which you will be sure to order the whole list:

Nasby in Exile.

The travels of D. R. Locke in Europe, one of the most entertaining books of travel ever written. Profusely illustrated; 700 pages. Original price $3.50. Present price, postpaid by mail, $1.25.

Andersonville.

A Story of Southern Prisons, by John McElroy. This is the only correct history of Southern prisons ever written, and one of the most entertaining as well as truthful books ever published. Old price, $3.00; now, postpaid by mail, $1.25.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,

the best book of recipes and the most reliable ever printed. It has always sold for $2.00. Price now postpaid by mail, $2.00.

Health and Beauty,

by Miss Emily S. Bouton. There is no more valuable book ever written for women and girls. It contains plain and reliable directions for attaining and retaining health and beauty, and is indispensable. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail.

Social Etiquette,

another book for the young of both sexes, by the same author. All the forms and observances of good society, with the reasons for and the philosophy thereof, are plainly stated. Every young person should have this book, as well as a great many old ones. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail.

LIFE AND DEEDS OF GRANT,

By Rev. P. C. Headley and Geo. Lowell Austin. This is beyond question the best life of Grant ever written, being the most complete and goes more into detail. It commences with the boyhood of the great soldier and statesman, and gives a full account of him to his death, to which is added a graphic account of his obsequies. It is profusely illustrated with original pictures, beautifully engraved, including a steel portrait of the General. It is a book of nearly 500 pages, well printed and substantially bound. The regular price is $1.50, and it is richly worth it to anybody. Price, $1.25. Postpaid by mail.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

This magnificent steel engraving was never sold for less than $10, and it is richly worth it. It is the most valuable steel plate with one exception, that was ever engraved, and should be on the walls of every home. Dr. Talmage says it tells the whole story of the Pilgrim's Progress. Postpaid by mail, $1.25.

THE NASBY WATCH.

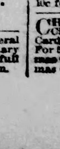
This is the well known Waterbury watch, manufactured especially for the BLADE, and stamped "Nasby." There is no necessity of making any comment upon this marvel of cheapness and excellence. We have sent out thousands of them. Regular price, $3.50. Postpaid by mail.

NOW READ THESE COMBINATION OFFERS:

"NASBY IN EXILE," by mail, postpaid	$1.20
"NASBY IN EXILE" and the BLADE one year	2.10
"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES," by mail postpaid	2.00
"OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	2.85
"ANDERSONVILLE," by mail, postpaid	1.25
"ANDERSONVILLE," and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	2.10
"HEALTH AND BEAUTY" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	1.85
"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE," by mail, postpaid	1.00
"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	1.85
The Steel Engraving, "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,"	1.25
The Steel Engraving, PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, and the BLADE one year	2.00
THE WATERBURY WATCH, by mail, postpaid	3.50
THE WATERBURY WATCH and the BLADE one year	5.50
"LIFE AND DEEDS OF GRANT," by mail, postpaid	1.25
"LIFE AND DEEDS OF GRANT" and the WEEKLY BLADE one year	2.00

Every family in the United States ought to have the BLADE and all the articles. Address

BLADE, Toledo, O.



FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Red, Rough, Oily, Pimply, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Pilk Boils, Scars, Blackheads and Red Veins treatment. Dr. John H. Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl st., Albany, N. Y. Established 1870. Send 4c for book.

CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL—12 Christmas Cards, 12c; 4 large embossed Christmas Cards, 10c; 5 double fringed Christmas Cards, 25c. For 35c and 4c for postage, 17 large imported Christmas Cards, and a handsome double fringed Christmas Card. D. S. Rockafellar, Somerville, N. J.

THE WONDERFUL DULCIPHONE OR AUTOMATIC ORGAN.
Will Play Hundreds of Tunes.

This musical instrument is the WONDER OF THE DAY and must rapidly supplant the sale of other musical instruments. It is far superior to the many Organettes and Automatic Instruments that have from time to time been offered to the public.

DESCRIPTION. We wish to remind you that this is a LARGE and POWERFUL instrument built of BLACK WALNUT and mounted on a handsomely JAPANNED IRON STAND, BEING OVER THREE FEET HIGH. The actual dimensions of the Dulciphone is 38 inches high, 25 inches long, 16 inches wide and weighs 30 pounds. It is operated with the feet the same as you work the pedal in a Cabinet Organ. It is a reed instrument, constructed on the same principle as an Organ, with bellows and FULL SIZE REEDS, being so powerful that they produce sufficient volume of music for the CHAPEL, PARLOR, LODGE or BALL ROOM. There is nothing about them to get out of order, and will last for years. You can instantly change the Dulciphone so that it will play any kind of music required, POPULAR, SACRED or SECULAR; WALTZES, SCHOTTISCHES, LANCERS, MARCHES, OPERATIC MUSIC, being produced with CHARMING EFFECT. As an accompaniment for the voice it cannot be surpassed in delicacy and harmony, and when desired, the most complete orchestral effects can be rendered, producing with the most perfect EXACTITUDE AND ALL THIS WITH AS LITTLE EFFORT AS WOULD BE REQUIRED IN PRODUCING A SINGLE NOTE.

NO PREVIOUS MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

as it can be operated by a child; merely pressing on the pedals with one or both feet, operates the music, blows the bellows, and produces the most entrancing music. There is POSITIVELY NO LIMIT to the variety of music which the WONDERFUL DULCIPHONE will produce. Upon it you can play hundreds of airs, classic or familiar, comic or pathetic, with EQUAL EASE, PERFECTLY AND FINISHED EFFECTS. It represents ORGAN, ORCHESTRA, TEACHER and ACCOMPLISHED PERFORMER IN ONE. Just the thing for the long Winter evenings. It is admirably adapted for Sunday-schools, dancing parties, home entertainments, or Church gatherings of any kind as it

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

We are general agents for the United States for this KING OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and in order to introduce them quickly, have consented to sell a LIMITED NUMBER TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER at the ONLY $8.00

to protect ourselves from inside dealers and speculators, ordering in large numbers, we reserve the right to cut out and send to us the attached CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFICATE

Upon receipt of this Certificate on or before February 1st, 1886, accompanied by EIGHT DOLLARS, we hereby agree to securely box and send by Freight or Express one of the above described musical instruments, and guarantee it safe arrival, and if not as represented to refund the money.

ROYAL IMPORTING CO., 247 Pearl St., N. Y.

We generally send by fast freight, as you receive it almost as soon as if sent by express, and the shipping charges are considerably less. You can send us the money before paying for it, send us $2.00 and we will send by express C. O. D. with the privilege of examination. You can pay the balance, $6.00, to the express agent when you see and play it. Instruction book with

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. DO NOT interline. Write BRIEFLY.

HOME TALKS.

ONE WAY TO MAKE A LIBRARY.

I had a letter the other day from some one living away off in a Kansas dug-out. She wrote intelligently, showing that she had received a good education in her youth, whatever might be her present surroundings. That they were not to her taste could be easily seen from the tenor of her words, although she made no absolute complaint.

"What shall I do," she asks, "to keep up with the times, as you suggest, so as to be able to teach my children? We cannot buy books, and we have none in the house, save a Bible and a dictionary that I brought from my old home. How can I help growing rusty as the years go on, and I see no one or nothing to bring me new, fresh thoughts, or to let me know what is going on in the world outside?"

There was a pathos in this simple statement that went straight to my heart. I could see her sitting in her homely dug-out, busy with the household duties that her growing family make to press heavily upon her, but going back in her thoughts to the dear Eastern home and friends who seem as far away from her, and as much beyond her reach as if the seas rolled between. It may be that he for whom she left them all is worthy of the sacrifice, that he is tender, and loving, and considerate, so that in the midst of it all there is no regret, but if love lies dead in the ashes upon her heartstone, God help her. Did she live where the rush and stir of the busy world hushed the longings of her heart, life might still mean much to her, but shut away even from the echoes of what is happening, what wonder that she asks despairingly *how* she is to "keep up with the times." For her children's sake and her own future with them, she has the ambition to try and catch some hint of what the world is doing, but she feels it to be almost a hopeless task. If love is alight in her humble home, the effort seems easier, and yet to those who move in crowded streets, who hear the bugle call of every advancing or progressive thought, the prospect for her "to keep up with the times" is a dreary one indeed.

The writer of this letter is not the only one so situated. On the contrary there are hundreds and thousands of women who dwell afar off in the mountains, or on the plains, just as completely shut away from any means of self-improvement. No matter how athirst they may be for knowledge, even now when good books can be purchased for a mere song, they are not where they can buy, and many do not possess the money, small as the amount is, that must be given.

And now what shall such women do to keep from rusting out? How can they make up to their children for the lack of a library? I can think of only one way. You may not believe it a practicable one, but I am sure that it is, from seeing its demonstration in a small way.

I am going upon the supposition that you can find spare change enough to pay for one good weekly paper. Take the BLADE for instance. For one dollar it comes to you every week in the year. It contains matter of all kinds. The important events that are taking place all over the world are given, briefly it may be, but clearly, so that an intelligent understanding of them may be gained. The philosophy of these happenings, the causes that led up to them, their probable social and political influence are described in the editorial columns. Geography and history are introduced when necessary, so that a careful reading cannot fail to make all plain to the mind. The "Review of the Week," gives the important news in a nutshell. Then there are the telegraph columns, the departments, the poetry, the stories and miscellany. Out of this one paper you may, with a little care and some labor, make a library which will be a perfect treasure-trove for you and your family.

Of course the question comes of how this is to be done. I will tell you as briefly as possible. Take, to begin with, last week's paper. Commence with the first page. There is poetry, a story, and several humorous pieces of miscellany. Before beginning to cut, examine the second page and see if there is anything of special interest there that you want to save more than what is on the first. Suppose you take out the story, one piece of poetry, and on the second page, the letter from Alaska. Put them each in a box properly labelled. On the third page is the "Question Bureau." Look that over and select any useful bits of information there, that you will be glad to have at hand at some future time.

Next turn to the telegraphic columns. There are several things there of interest and importance. First, under the head of "Spain," is given details of the death of King Alfonso and the political situation of the country. On the editorial page is found a statement of past events leading up to the present conditions. Cut both of these out and you have the beginning of your history. Put them in a box labelled "Spain."

Under the head of "Great Britain" in the telegraphic columns, you will find an account of the recent elections. Take that out. Look in the column of "News of the Week," and you will see a paragraph of comment upon the subject. Keep these together and anything else you may chance to find regarding Great Britain. So with other countries. Be methodical in the arrangement, carefully sorting those relating to each nation in a separate box.

Then as to home matters. The great subjects of interest last week were the death of Vice President HENDRICKS, and the Prohibition triumph in Atlanta. You will find the first fully treated of by telegraph, and also an editorial regarding his life and character. Concerning the second, there is an editorial and a long letter detailing the circumstances of the election. Both of these things will be interesting matter years hence. Select any other headed editorials or paragraphs that contain information which you judge to be valuable. You can label these "Political," "Social," etc., as you think best.

Turn now to the "HOUSEHOLD" page. You will find material here for the beginning of several volumes. First, editorials; second, fancy work; third, recipes; fourth, such answers to inquiries as may seem of value; fifth, correspondence. Then the poetry and story for the young folks. How your children will revel in them by and by! Again, there are the Sunday school lessons. On another page is the Farm department. And so you go through the whole paper.

Follow up this plan for three months, and then you have enough material to begin your books. The reason that it is not best to commence with the first clippings is that you cannot make as good an arrangement of your matter, as when you have more collected.

You will necessarily be obliged to have a number of stiff covered books that are only fit for the waste basket. Filled-up account books, are good for this purpose. Now cut from them every little ways several leaves, leaving about one-third of an inch. Have your paste ready—which you can make of flour, being careful to have it perfectly smooth. Add a little oil of cloves to keep it from souring, for you will be likely to be several days in completing your work, that is, if it is to be done in the intervals of other duties. Should you not chance to have the oil of cloves on hand, put a tablespoonful of kerosene to a pint of paste just as you are taking it from the stove. The odor does not remain in the book, it prevents souring and the water drying out, and rats and mice will not touch it.

Paste neatly written labels on the outside of each book, as for instance, History, Biography, etc., and also at the beginning of departments inside. You will need to leave blank pages for additions to the different subjects from time to time. Put paste only on the top and bottom of the articles to be fastened in. They can then be easily removed if desired.

At first you will, doubtless, make a good many mistakes. You will save articles that you do not care for. You will find it difficult to decide where to place them, but with practice, your taste and judgment will develop wonderfully. Another thing. The very care which you must exercise in looking the articles over to make a selection, will fix them in your memory, and will prove a real self-educator.

You will be astonished to find how this work will grow upon you and what a really valuable collection you will soon have. As your little folks become older, you can interest them in the matter, and make it a means of teaching them various things without their knowing how much they are learning.

I have given you a hasty sketch of ways and means which you can individually elaborate as you choose. The plan carried out will certainly aid those in the situation of the writer of the letter mentioned in the beginning.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Lampmat.—Get a circle of felt 12 or 13 ins. in diameter. Cut the edge into eight deep scallops, and pink them around the edges. Out of another contrasting color of felt cut eight deep scallops and lay them around so that each point will come between two of the first ones and about two-thirds of the distance out. The edges of these are to be pinked also. Lay the first circle of felt upon a stiff foundation which just comes out to the scallops. Embroider this on the edge of the scallops, alternating them with some other flower. Small flowers can be appliqued on if liked, instead of embroidered. Put the inner row of scallops around as described above. Finish the center with a circle of velvet or plush which just reaches to the edge of scallops. This may be embroidered with a spray in silk and Japanese gold thread. Gilt cords are pretty put upon the points of the scallops. This may be varied as to ornamentation to suit the fancy.

MRS. A. L., Utica, N. Y. There is a description in the new "Fancy Work" of a very beautiful table scarf, not expensive if you do the work yourself. The book will be sent you for 25 cents by addressing Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O.

PAINTING ON FABRICS NO. IV.—STRAWBERRIES ON WHITE VELVET OR BRONZE SATIN.—This pattern, No. 1103, is 4x4½ inches. It is suitable for a cushion top or perfume satchel.

First stamp it neatly on the goods, fastening the fabric firmly to painting board. One medium and one fine "sable" brush will be required if you wish to paint on velvet. The camel's hair brushes if you wish to work on satin.

Turpentine should be used for the mixing oil if the work is done on white velvet. Chinese vermillion, silver white, chrome green No. 3, emerald green, carmine and lemon yellow will be the colors required.

Paint the leaves with equal parts of chrome and emerald, adding an occasional touch of yellow to lighten the shade.

Paint the berries with the vermillion, darkening the color on one side of each berry with a touch of carmine. Near the point of each lighten with a little white. Where the *lines cross* in the stamping there should be a dot of yellow. Vein the leaves with carmine, painting them first with chrome green. If the work is done on satin pole drying oil should be used for mixing the point.

Hat Marks in Lustra.—Any reliable art dealer can furnish the "lustra colors" separately or in "outfits" of so many colors, palette and brushes. The colors are, I think, 25 cents each. A set of letters, suitable for hat marks, mottoes, etc., cost in the perforated paper stamping patterns about $1 per set, the price varying a little according to the size of the letters. Silver or "rich gold" lustra, either singly or in combination, are good for lettering. The mixing oil of the lustra colors is composed of equal parts of balsam of fir and turpentine. Take out but little color at a time, as it dries very rapidly. Use a long-handled brushes. In the "Rose bud Alphabet" the body of the letter may be made of the rich gold; the leaves and calyxes of buds, the stems and apex of the buds with the oil paint. This produces a very fine effect. Use pink madder for the tips of buds, or lemon yellow, according to the color of fabric. Paint the leaves with chrome green; lighten the shade a little with yellow. Vein the leaves with carmine, using a very fine brush. Also retouch the stems with carmine after painting them with chrome green.—E. S. L. THOMPSON, Winchester, Ind.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and sl, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; sl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed trouble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell crochet.

Brie-a-Brac Lace.—Cast on 19 stitches: Knit across plain. 1st row—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 1—o t—n—o—n—o—n—k 2—o t—n—o t—n—o—k 1. 2d row—k 4—p 1—k 2—p 1—k 3—o—n—o—n—k 1—p 1—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 1. 3d row—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 3—o t—n—k 1—o t—n—o—k 1. 4th row—k 4—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 5—o—n—o—n—k 5—o—n—o—n—k 1. 5th row—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 1—o t—n—o—n—o—n—k 6—o t—n—o—n—o—n—k 1. 6th row—k 4—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 7—o—n—o—n—k 1—p 1—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 1. 7th row—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 7—o t—n—k 1—o t—n—o—k 1. 8th row—k 4—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 8—o—n—o—n—k 3—o—n—o—n—k 1. 9th row—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 1—o t—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 1. 10th row—o 7—k 7—o—n—k 1—p 1—k 2—o—n—o—n—k 1.

Shoulder Cape.—Seeing in the last week's number of the paper a request from "A Reader" for the crocheting of a shoulder cape, as I had such directions I thought it would not be amiss to send them.

Directions for use: 1st row—Make a chain of 100 stitches; crochet once across plain, then crochet 2 stitches and 5 in shell. 2d row—3 stitches and 3 in shell. 3d row—4 stitches and 3 in shell. 4th row—5 stitches and 3 in shell. 5th row—5 stitches and 5 in shell. 6th row—5 stitches and 3 in shell. 7th row—5 stitches and 5 in shell. 8th row—6 stitches and 3 in shell. 9th row—6 stitches and 5 in shell. 10th row—7 stitches and 3 in shell. 11th row—7 stitches and 5 in shell. 12th row—8 stitches and 3 in shell. 13th row—8 stitches and 5 in shell. 14th row—9 stitches and 3 in shell. 15th row—9 stitches and 5 in shell. 16th row—10 stitches and 3 in shell. 17th row—10 stitches and 5 in shell. 18th row—11 stitches and 3 in shell. 19th row—11 stitches and 5 in shell. 20th row—12 stitches and 3 in shell. 21st row—12 stitches and 5 in shell. 22d row—13 stitches and 3 in shell. 23d row—13 stitches and 5 in shell. After you get 13 each side of the shell, then you crochet 7 times across without widening—13 stitches—3 in shell. Then for the fringe crochet 24 chain stitches, fasten in every third stitch, then next 24 chain, fasten in the half of 3 stitches, making the fringe 1¼ stitches apart.—MRS. REV. P. S. DAVES.

Correspondence.

A STRANGER STEPS IN.—Please allow a timid stranger to write a wee bit on teaching. I have just read the interesting remarks of "Encouraged Teacher" and like them very much. I am one of the number who so many busy, bustling people seem to think are lazy and have nothing to do.

I tell you the successful teacher must and will be wide awake. It is not merely a great disturbance now and then, but so many little things, such as dropping slates, walking carelessly, whispering, etc.

These cannot be prevented all at one time.

Lead the pupils to feel that the schoolroom is their home six hours in the day, that that home should be the pleasantest place in the world, and that in order to make it so, not only *one* but *all* must lend a hand.

I do not prohibit whispering altogether. I try to keep scholars so busy they will not have time to do anything else but work.

I think that "Encouraged Teacher's" method of prohibiting it is very good.

Don't you think that a pupil who will lie in order to get a perfect mark will lie for almost anything else?

I do not think it is teaching them to lie. They already know how, and the sooner the teacher knows it, the better. Teach them to strive for the right. And if one does lie, tell him how wrong it is, and the results of untruthfulness, and if necessary, punish with the rod.

Why don't more of our fellow teachers give us their ideas? Let us have a grand, good experience meeting. Supposing we are all strangers; we are working in the same noble cause, and we certainly want all the pleasure and success the occupation affords.

I think that Reed & Kellogg's method of teaching grammar places the last first and the first last.

Will some one give their method of conducting a counting class?

What are your ideas about monthly examinations?—EARNEST TEACHER.

MILDEWED CLOTHES.—I have just come to say a word about those mildewed clothes. Do not be alarmed, for we will soon have them all right again. Just get some starch and roll out the largest lumps with the paste pin on a board or table; then get rather more salt than starch. Now dip your clothes in cold or very cool water. Squeeze out the heaviest well, throw them flat on the table; sprinkle them plentifully with dry starch, then the salt, using a little more salt than starch. Get a bar of soap and rub this well over all. Hang out in the sun or put on the grass. The brighter the sun the quicker will the mildew disappear.

This will not injure the most delicate fabric, but will bleach and whiten them very much. I have used it often, as I am subject to sudden attacks of sickness caused by a hurt to the spine, which often comes on after a hard washing of clothes. I have sprinkled them down at night hoping to iron the next day, but have often not seen them again for a week, then they would be black with mildew, (I have just got a large washing away which was in a very bad state,) not one speech of mildew left upon them.

The above way is the quickest and most sure one. At times I have been too weak to do the making and crushing the starch. Then I have done this way, which may be useful to those who are not strong, and without help:

Melt the starch and, salt say about a pound of the first and a pound and a quarter of the latter, to about two pails of water; then put in the clothes and move them about a little every day, until you can put them out of doors. It does not rot them or turn sour, so they have to stay for a week or more. You may do this at any time of the year, whether the sun shines or not. It will only take longer on dull days. —AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

HOW SHE MANAGES.—I wish to tell the needy ones what I do to make my own spending money and help along. I have a good dressmaker's chart, and cut and fit, and make dresses, for the farmers' wives, my neighbors, who do not have time or health to do their own dressmaking, and like a neat fit as well as their city sisters. I find it very profitable employment. I do all the work for a family of six with the help of my little 10-year old daughter, and make from $2 to $3 a week during the spring and fall months. Miss Ella Clingen Smith will write me at my address, I can give her the information she desires about a chart and book for teaching. I may come again and tell about my chickens that I find are very profitable.—MRS. KATE FILLINGER, Dana, Vermillion county, Ind.

HIRED GIRLS.—"MRS. E. S." a subscriber of eight years writes: I am interested in the hired girl question. I would like to speak or give my opinion of how a hired girl should be treated in general.

To begin with, if a girl is good enough to cook for us, she is good enough to eat at our table. I am speaking to people in moderate circumstances. I do not propose to dictate to rich people. If they do not know how to treat their servants let them take lessons of the English aristocrats and they will learn how differently they treat their servants than those of the United States.

Why not treat a hired girl as one would like to be treated oneself? If we respect them they will respect themselves.

Do not ask a girl to sit down to a table with nothing on it and then expect her to do a large washing or stand all day at the ironing table, on small rations.

Hired girls can eat meat, pie and cake as well as their mistress. Cold victuals are poor encouragement for hard work. Some folks think anything is good enough for hired help, but that is not so. A man does not think of working a horse without grain. Give your help good food and a word of encouragement; it will lighten their work a good deal.

Sympathy is a wonderful help. I will admit people that hire help need a great deal of patience. Don't expect too much from your help. Step back yourself a few years and see what you could do at their age, say from 14 to 20. It will make you a good judge of what such girls are capable of doing.

I was pleased with a conversation I heard the other day between two ladies. It was like this: "You must feel quite changed since your girl left." "Well, yes," they answered, "the new one does quite as well as I expected a girl of her age to do, as much as I could have done at her age." Now this is the way people ought to think.

I am glad the BLADE is getting up a machine that will come within reach of every poor family. This will be a God sent blessing to some.

Good luck to the BLADE'S temperance plan.—MRS. E. S.

Inquiries.

Will some of the many readers of the HOUSEHOLD who have had experience in poultry raising please tell me what is the matter with my hens, and what will cure them? They breathe hard, the same as a person with asthma, don't seem really sick, as they eat some, but look rough. Don't know whether they would die or not, but we have killed one, as we were afraid it might disease the rest.—ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Will some one be kind enough to tell me how I can get a wick for my coal oil stove? I got the stove last spring, and the wick which was in it lasted all summer, giving perfect satisfaction. Since it gave out I have tried very hard to get one like it, but can't get any but what will smoke and has no heat. The burner is circular, and the stove was manufactured in Chicago. I will be happy to hear soon.—TROUBLE.

Send to the manufacturers of the stoves. It is for their interest to have it work well, and they will probably give you the information you need. The name and address of maker will probably be somewhere on stove. If not, send to the place where you bought it.—ED.

Will some one tell how to crochet a hood for children? One for a girl 3 years old, and one for a baby boy six months old. If "Sadie" will send address and stamp I will send her instructions to crochet a sacque which I think will suit her.—Box 191, Duke Center, McKean Co., Pa.

Will some one please send directions for crocheting a chair tidy? Will some one tell me what will cure ingrowing toe nails?—FLORA.

I wish some kind reader of the BLADE would inform me what will kill slugs on house rose bushes?—MRS. H. M.

Will Miss Bouton please give through the BLADE, etiquet for a private wedding and wedding supper?—CORA BROWN.

The family and friends who are present assemble in the room where the ceremony is to take place. When the bridal party is ready to enter, the minister takes his position facing the company and the bride and groom walk in and stand facing him. After the ceremony the minister congratulates them, stands aside and they turn around with faces to the company who then come forward to wish them joy. The bride's father and mother come first, then the groom's. The near friends follow and so on.

The wedding supper may consist of cold meats, with salad, oysters, cake, fruit and coffee, just as would be provided for an entertainment of any kind, or there may be a hot supper. The newly married pair are given the places of honor and waited on first. At the last the bride cuts the bride's loaf, and then the rest of the company who wish cut a piece from it.

If married at home in a traveling dress, and without bonnet and wrap, it is perfectly proper to omit the gloves. If worn, they are usually of a light color.—ED

Will "Doris" please tell what make white is, and if it is injurious to the skin? Also if bay rum hasn't a tendency to make hair grow on one's face? Also if rose water would not answer just as well? In buying the carmine, do you just ask for carmine?—A. B. C.

I would like to have a recipe for putting up crab apples (wild) in molasses. Also for making compone with yeast, and for making hominy from field corn. Is there any way that black haws may be made eatable?—BELLE BELL.

Will some reader of the BLADE tell me how to color a sheepskin, the wool I mean, and also how to tan beaver skins? My husband and I were talking about an operation that had been performed. The person died. It was not skillfully done, the doctor having taken too much brandy to nerve himself in the task. My husband is of opinion that all surgical doctors take brandy before performing an operation. Will some of the readers of the BLADE tell me whether it is so or not? I've a deep interest in the temperance question.—MRS. JOHN MCDONALD, Sedalia Postoffice, Douglas county, Col.

We know of many surgeons who do not take brandy to nerve themselves up to an operation. When that becomes habitually necessary, they had better change their occupation.—ED.

Answers to Inquiries.

In your paper of the 5th inst., on page 6, under heading of "Recipes," you publish one from Mrs. R. J. Stacy, in which either you have made a bad misprint or she a terrible mistake. She evidently meant to give what is known as the "Sun Cholera Mixture," so called because it was written for and published by the New York *Sun*. Your paper gives *zinc* as one of the ingredients. The recipe is equal parts of each of the following: Tictre cayenne pepper (capsicum), rhubarb and opium, essence of peppermint and *spirits of camphor*—five articles; mix; dose from 10 to 30 drops every half hour till relief. That is a dose for an adult.—EUGENE MYERS, Westerlo, New York.

We do not understand how such an error crept in, even if in the recipe, which it must have been. The HOUSEHOLD must always be careful in using anything that is powerful, and never make up a prescription that contains a thing in itself poisonous without first letting a druggist see it. That is always the part of wisdom. The BLADE means to be exceedingly careful about the prescriptions printed, at the same time that it will not hold itself responsible for their effect upon individuals. It would be impossible to answer for all that appears excellent.—ED.

For the benefit of those who have made inquiries in regard to the hair, I will say, take 1 tablespoonful of flowers of sulphur, put in a bottle, pour over 1 oz. of alcohol, sit where it will keep warm, shaking frequently. Let stand for 48 hours. Strain off through a fine linen cloth, then add to the alcohol all the castor oil it will take. You can tell by shaking the bottle. Now add 1 oz. of bay rum, ½ oz. of rose water, 1 tablespoonful of glycerine and a little bergamot, 1½ oz. rain water. This is very nice for the hair. The sulphur is the kind one takes for their blood.—EVA.

If the lady who is afflicted with quinsy will, when she feels the symptoms coming on, spread common pine tar on a cloth and apply to her throat (first rubbing it well with fresh lard to prevent the tar from sticking) she will find speedy relief. This is an excellent prevention, and I have seen it tried with the best of results, even after the disease had reached an advanced stage. If the disease be much advanced and the pain severe, the sufferer may find present relief by (in addition to the above) putting some tar in an earthen vessel, pouring boiling water over it, and inhaling the steam.—MRS. W. G. SKINNER, Ruthland, O.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for March 1884, published by D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, New York, contains the cause and cure of catarrh. I am sure it is true. I had it for years. The cause I believe to be bad hair, a wrong diet and lack of flannel underclothing. Take a teaspoonful of not very strong cayenne pepper tea twice a day. Gargle the throat and nose with a weak suds of home-made soap. Pure soft soap is better than even castile soap. Wear a light flannel around the chest even in summer. Wear cotton stockings inside of woolen ones in winter, and loose shoes. Avoid cold feet, and the above is one way to do so. Sleep with a window open all night, and never stay in a closed stove room.—MRS. J. H. K.

Having removed seven large moles from my face, and not leaving very bad scars, I venture my recipe as an experiment of my own. To remove moles—One drop nitric acid, put on each mole with small stick (or broken match); let it alone three or four minutes, then apply tincture of arnica several times a day till well. Never pick the scabs off, as that would make larger scars. —PEL.

We should advise, as before against application of such severe remedies, unless under a physician's direction.—ED.

To the BLADE inquirer for a catarrh cure: Use rock salt every day; keep in the mouth; swallow the juice. Take six or eight times a day. I had the catarrh fourteen years; used salt fourteen months and am nearly cured.—TRIED STRAWHACKER.

Some one asks a cure for bunions. Rub turpentine on. It will take the soreness out, but will not take the swelling down. For Chilblains—Take one handful of alum and dissolve it in hot water and bathe the feet in as hot water as can be borne. Sure cure if repeated, if not helped the first time. —MRS. F. H. C.

Recipes.

Brown Bread.—3 large cupfuls of rye meal, 2 of Indian meal, ½ cupful molasses, 1 pt. sour milk, 1 pt. cold water, 1 teaspoonful soda and 1 of salt; put it in a pail, cover tight. Steam 4 hours, then brown in the oven.

Corn Cake.—1 cupful Indian meal, 2 cupfuls flour, ½ cupful sugar, 1 egg, ½ cupful butter, 1½ cupfuls sweet milk, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar.

Molasses Cookies.—1 cupful molasses, 1 cupful sugar, 1 cupful butter and lard together, ⅔ cupful cold water, 2 teaspoonfuls soda, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 of ginger; flour to make stiff.

Hot Frosting.—1 cupful of sugar, 3½ teaspoonfuls milk; put it on the stove, boil 5 minutes, add flavoring. Stir after taking it off the stove until it thickens a little and spread on the cake before it hardens.

Pound Cake.—1½ lbs. pulverized sugar, 1½ lbs. flour, ½ cupful sweet milk, 20 ozs. butter, 13 eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls baking powder. Rub the butter to a cream; rub the beaten yolks of the eggs sift in the sugar, flour and baking powder; add the beaten whites of the eggs last and flavor. This makes three good-sized loaves.

Railroad Cake.—1 cupful sugar, 1 cupful flour, 3 eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls butter, 3 tablespoonfuls sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, ½ teaspoonful soda. Bake in three tins and put chocolate between the loaves.

To make chocolate for cake: Scald 1 pt. milk, then stir in 1 tablespoonful corn starch, 1 egg, and 2 tablespoonfuls sugar beaten together. Grate in chocolate to make it a light brown; flavor with vanilla, and put between the cakes.

Fruit Cake.—2 cupfuls sugar, ⅔ cupful butter, 2 cupfuls sour milk, 2 teaspoonfuls saleratus, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg (and cloves if wished) to taste; 2 cupfuls raisins, or 1 each of currants and raisins; 5 cupfuls flour. Try it and report result.—MRS. J. H. BUDD.

Angels Food.—Beat the whites of 11 eggs to a stiff froth; sift into them, a little at a time, 10 ozs. or 1½ tumblerful of powdered sugar, mixing very carefully and lightly; then sift 8 ozs or 1 tumblerful of flour, 4 times, add a level teaspoonful of cream of tartar to the flour, sift it again, and then sift it into the eggs and sugar, a little at a time, mixing it very lightly. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla essence. Put the cake into a new tin cake pan, not buttered or lined; bake the cake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour. Test it with a broom straw, and, if done, take it carefully from the oven and let it cool gradually; when quite cool, loosen it from the sides of the pan with a sharp knife. The success of this delicious sweet depends very much upon the baking of it, great care being used to prevent it from being jarred or shaken while baking.—ANNA LEMON, Mound Valley, Kan.

Cure for Croup.—I wonder if the sisters ever tried raw onions for the croup or hoarseness? I think there is nothing better. I take one or two good-sized onions, peel and chop fine, then make a bag of some old cotton cloth, put them in, lay it in a tin dish and set on top of the stove a few minutes to heat through; then put it on the chest as warm as one can bear it, and cover up closely. I never knew it to fail. Try it. Try gum arabic for sore throat. When you first feel it coming on eat a few pieces once in a while.—LULY.

To Prevent Glass Breaking.—Place lamp chimneys, tumblers and such articles in a pot filled with cold water to which some common table salt has been added. Boil the water well and allow it to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed they will resist any sudden change of temperature.—EX.

Cure for Rheumatism.—One of the best cures for this disease is celery. Some of the best physicians in the country prescribe it warmly. It should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and then let the patient drink the water, several times a day, as much as he can take conveniently. The celery itself may be put upon pieces of toasted bread and eaten.

In Germany they boil the root and stalks, and then eat it as a salad with oil and vinegar. This is not only considered a remedy, but it also prevents the disease.—ED.

Blue for 3 lbs.—Wet in suds, dissolve 2 ozs. copperas in 4 gallons of water, put in goods, let remain and scald 10 minutes, dissolve 2 ozs. prussiate of potash in 4 gallons water, put in goods 15 minutes, wring out, add 1 oz. of oil of vitriol to the prussiate, put in the goods and bring to boiling heat, let be till right shade.

Two lbs. of cotton rags of one color will put 4 threads in the fancy stripes of 25 yds. of carpet.

Color woolen with Diamond dyes.—MRS. F ELLEN, East Thetford, Gennesee county, Mich.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

MOTTO: *Of Ourselves we will be Masters.*

Pledge.

WE DO HEREBY PROMISE OURSELVES THAT FROM THIS TIME UNTIL WE ARE 21 YEARS OLD WE WILL NOT TASTE INTOXICATING LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, AND WE WILL EXERT ALL OF OUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY OTHERS. WITNESS OUR NAMES;

HANCOCK, IA.	ST. JO, MO.	PT. HURON, MICH.
Jay Smith.	Ethel Maxwell,	Eugene H Moak,
MAPLE LAND'G, MO.	Agnes Maxwell,	Viola A Moak,
John E Jackson.	Allan Maxwell,	Edw. L Moak,
RIVERSIDE, IA.	Irene Pendleton,	Myron C Moak,
Fred D Annas.	Lizzie Wrigley,	Ino Landschoot,
CATAWBA, MO.	Georgia Wrigley,	Rose Landschoot,
Fred G Hughson,	Florence Deverer,	Julia Landschoot
F L Hughson,	MILLERSVILLE, IA.	Frank B Sturgis,
John G Hughson,	Frank Peppers,	Allie C Howe,
Eva M Hughson,	Hattie Fenton,	Dave F Sturgis.
Will L Hughson.	Sallie Moore,	MUSKEGON, MICH.
COMER, IA.	Lily Young,	Bertha Wilson,
Jessie E Polk,	A Peppers,	Nellie Clemons,
Jennie M Polk.	MISSOURI VALLEY, IOWA.	Alice Clemons.
MOSHANNON, PA.	George Elliott,	Martha Kinsm'n.
Clysses G Norton.	Frank Dennison,	Dow's PRAIRIES,
CLIFTON, O.	Romie Demmon,	CAL.
Gretta K Berg.	Frank Buell,	Hen'tta Johnson,
MONTOUR, IA.	Mamie Kinaine,	Frank Barnes,
A E Paxson,	Elmer Bates,	Harry Barnes,
Chas B Paxson,	Elsie Bates,	Ralph Barnes,
John M Paxson,	Maud Bates,	Frank burg,
W H Paxson,	Mary Fates,	Olive Burg.
Sadie Paxson,	Jimmie McCarty,	LORRVILLE, IA.
Fred B Paxson.	Arthur J Clark,	Arthur J Clark,
BUTTERFIELD, IA.	Harry Thompson,	Alice Clark.
Frank Coffin.	George W Coe,	INDEPENDENCE,
COOPERSBURG, KS.	Harvey Lass,	IND.
Reeves Y Delano.	Ora H Ford,	Leora Knowles.
W E Delano.	Ford Snyder.	JAMESPORT, MO.
LASSING, MICH.	NEW HARTFORD,	Frank Wells,
Dee G Smith.	Peter F Sinnott,	Ray Wells,
Lucy B Smith,	Peter Allmann,	Homer Wells,
Perila M Smith,	Margie A Davies.	Birtie Harding,
Isabel G Smith,	GROVE CITY, ILL.	Maggie Harding.
Clayton N Smith,	Eva Green,	James Poe,
Alice E Smith,	Lillie Kiser,	Jessie Reynolds,
Irene O Stiles,	Cora Green,	Bis'ark Reynolds,
Verna C Stiles,	Lizzie Blake,	Winnie Faucher,
Maude G Bruen,	Emma Estell,	Daisy Faucher,
Artie Bruen,	Lillie Patton.	May Simonds.
Celia Fowler.	CECIL, O.	Walt J Simonds,
WINDSOR, ILL.	Della Becker,	Elva Keedick,
Chas E York,	Jennie Carney,	Lee Keedick,
Rosa Leeds,	Rosa McCaskey,	Miriam Freer,
Blanche Weston,	Willie McCaskey,	Della Rayner,
Rena Keller.	Hudson Jackson,	Jennie Richard'n,
CASTLETON.	Osro McCaskey,	Birtie Keys,
Carrie Snell,	ANTWERP, O.	Grace Hale,
Cora Gleason,	Lena Phillips.	Motta Munlek,
Harry Adams,	DURHAM, WIS.	Emma Rebey,
Willie Sullivan,	Jos M Hay,	Willie Chaffee,
Bertie Snell,	John F Hay,	Delos Davis,
Minnie Snell,	L B Hoffman,	Martin Foster,
Willie Stewart,	J Veermenlin,	Jennie Goudy,
Della Gleason,	ARIZONA, KAS.	Bertie Fish,
Emma Taylor,	Maud Washburn,	Ivy Hood,
Gertie Fleming,	Mina Washburn,	John Minto,
Lillie Smith,	ALTAMONT, ILL.	Bryce McCartney,
Rosa Smith,	Emery Hopper,	Della Wright,
John Jordan,	Martin Gleason,	Mary Burroway,
Bertie Gleason,	Rossel T Hopper.	Nellie Cansell,
Joe N Stewart,	KOSSUTH, IA.	Gertrude Mower,
Harry Stewart,	Eva Wenzell,	Jessie B Hoover.
Willie Gleeson,	Jennie Ryker.	GRACE LAKE, WIS.
Lucy Newton.	BRAYTOWN, O.	Earnest Stearns.
VALERA, IA.	Julia Harmon,	PETE'SBURGH,
Frank E Downey,	W Kehrmecker,	KY.
John B Buckley,	Musa Rickel,	Willard Lockw'd.
Elmer J Lacey,	Henry Clouse,	Lamont Lockw'd.
A B Lawrence,	Jacob Clouse,	
Charlie Lawrance	Ettie Poggemeyer	
Wm Pearson,	Edie Poggemeyer	
Susie Pearson,	GEORGE LAKE,	
W W Rhoads,	CHAGRIN FALLS, O.	
Leola Paxton,	Nellie M Gurney.	
Thresby Ely,	BELIOT, O.	
Sarah Ely,	Edith A Burton.	
Minnie Downey,		
Jamie Paxton,		
Orva Lacey.		
Gertie Pearson,		
Clarence Beam,		
Thos Philson,		
Fred Hemminger,		
L B Hemminger,		
Quin Philson.		
ALTONA, IA.		
Addie Cutchin.		
BON DURANT, IA.		
Susie Malone.		
GREENFIELD,		
Lena Kerr.		

Names this week, 333. Total, 1,255.

A POOR EXAMPLE.

BY MARY E. VANDYKE.

"Just take a look at pussy,"
I told a little elf;
"How neat she is in all she does,
How clean she keeps herself!
She sets you an example
With all that dainty care
Why can't you keep your little frock
As white and clean and fair?"

One day the cream was missing;
No vestige could we see
Of all the pretty jug contained,
Jus-t set aside for tea.
I cried; "How very naughty!
Who could have been so bad?
Who could have robbed that larder
Of all the cream we had?"

A little voice came crying:
"I'm sure you shouldn't scold,
I know I can't be naughty;
I did as I was told.
'Twas pussy found the pitcher
Upon the closet shelf,
I watched till she had tasted,
Then drank the rest myself."

—Harper's Young People.

NOT HEARD FROM.

Every Christmas, or New Year's, or Thanksgiving day, Mrs. Forrest placed a chair at the table for their only son and child, David, who had left his home fifteen years before, at the age of nineteen. Since he left, no word from him had reached them. The faithful heart of the mother refused to think of the lad as dead, and so she had his plate at his old place, and by it placed a little bouquet of his favorite flowers.

"You see, he may come back at any time, father, and then he'll understand that we've been thinking of him all the time."

The old man shook his head. "Boys like David don't come back, Sarah. Vice drove him away, and vice will probably keep him away. If it's any gratification for you to keep a place at the table for him, you know that I don't object; but I wish you could make up your mind that he will never come back. These yearly reminders only bring the old pain back, and if I could, I should like to forget him altogether."

"No you wouldn't, James. He was wild and disobedient, and brought shame and sorrow over this threshold; but for all that, he's our only child, and I'm sure we can neither of us forget that."

It was just fifteen years since the young man came home one night in a beastly state of intoxication. It was not the first time, but it was the first time his father had seen him in that condition. He was a clerk in a dry goods store, and when he came home late at night, his father supposed he had been detained by his business, and went contentedly to bed. The poor wife, who sat up for the wayward boy knew better; but many a gentle but unwise mother, she concealed her son's vice from his father, hoping he might reform. Her husband was a very stern man, and was unsparing in his denunciations of the special vice of intemperance. The tru

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

WANTS TO KNOW.—Should like to know what ails our small pigs. They have a low, hacking cough, are scarvey or mangy, their hair all comes off; do not thrive at all, but do not die.—READER, Kansas. [If your animals are well soaped with soft soap, and in an hour or so washed off with warm water, the following ointment will cure them, if well rubbed in: Flowers of sulphur, four ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; lard, eight ounces; mix thoroughly. While the ointment is on the animals they should be kept in a dry place. Give good, wholesome food. Examine the skin carefully and see if there are numbers of watery pustules, of a reddish color; if so they may have measles, to cure which, give small dose of sulphur and saltpeter daily for several weeks.—ED.]

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—I have a horse 6 years old last spring. One year ago last August there came a bunch under the jaw, and she had a cough. After she went into the barn some time in February last she began to run at the nostril, and the jaw bone on the right side began to swell and got very sore; the cheek from the angle of the mouth back for about six inches began to swell and got very sore. I rubbed on some iodine liniment, and thought she would be all right after a little while. As soon as grass came in turned her out for a couple of months, but she did not get any better. Fearing it might be contagious I put her in a box stall, secluded from all other stock, and cut grass for her. She would get the grass into her mouth, wad it around a while, and spit it out. Her legs and body do not swell, and her health is in no way impaired, only the jaw and cheek. The discharge at the nostril is nearly all disappeared. What ails this horse and what shall I do for it? She eats well and is in fair condition.—A READER OF THE BLADE, South West, Oregon. [The symptoms are those of glanders, and yet this may not be the case. She should be examined by a veterinary. It may be that your animal is suffering from caries of the teeth, a disease that makes its appearance on one or more of the molar glands or processes in front of the jaw, working its way through, splitting the tooth into several thin plates, forming abscesses at the roots of the teeth attacked, and being prevented from discharging into the mouth by the food that fills up the cavity, generally finds an opening into the nose. An eminent veterinarian says that nine of the diseases professed to be glanders, and dreaded on account of contagion, are caused by caries of the teeth, and in fact nearly all cases of glanders. The symptoms are: fœtid discharges from the nose, obstructed respiration, improper mastication of the food, passing oats or corn whole, quidding (spitting grass or hay out in a wad) staring coat, hide-bound, etc., feeds dainthy at times and at others ravenously. In caries the teeth should be removed, the cavity well cleaned out, and the natural structure restored, with cement, or removing and cleaning every day.—ED.]

WOLF SKINS.—Will some one please give a recipe for tanning wolf skins; also, directions for cleaning furs.—W. J. BARCHMAN, Miller, Dak. [The following will be found of value: To clean furs—Strip the furs of their stuffing and binding, place them, if possible, in a flat position, and brush them briskly with a stiff clothes-brush, cut out all moth-eaten portions, and replace by new bits of fur to match. Sable, chinchilla, squirrel, fitch, etc., should be treated by an application of hot bran (warmed in a pan), well rubbed into the fur with the hand. Repeat this two or three times, shake the fur, and give it a good brushing, to free it from dust. White furs may be cleaned by laying the furs on a table, and rubbing them with bran made moist by warm water. Rub until quite dry, then apply dry bran. The wet side should be pat on with flannel, the dry with book muslin. In addition to the above, light furs should be well rubbed with magnesia, or a piece of book muslin, after the bran process. Arsenical soap for the Skins of Wild Animals—The skins must be well scraped and divested of all fat, and well rubbed with the following soap: Lime, 1 oz.; champhor, 1 oz.; arsenic, 1 oz.; alum, 1 oz.; white soft soap, 1 lb. Mix and make into a low soap. Tanning with Acid—After having removed the hair, scouring, soaking and pounding in the suds, take oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) and water, equal parts of each, and thoroughly wet the flesh side of the skin with it, by means of a sponge or cloth upon a stick; then folding the skin, let it stand for twenty minutes only, having ready a solution of salsoda and water, say 1 lb. to a bucket of water, and soak the skin or skins in that for two hours, when you will wash in clean water, and apply a little dry salt, letting lie in the salt over night, or that length of time; then remove the flesh with a blunt knife, or, if doing business on a large scale, by means of the regular beam and fleshing-knife; then dry, or nearly so, softening by pulling and rubbing with the hands, and, also, with a piece of pumice stone. This, of course, is the quickest way of tanning, and by only wetting the skins with the acid, and soaking out in 20 minutes, they are not rotted. Another method—Oil of vitriol, ½ oz.; salt, 1 teacupful; milk, sufficient to handsomely cover the skin, not exceeding 3 quarts; warm the milk, then add the salt and vitriol; rub well with the liquid 40 minutes, keeping it warm; then dry, and work it as directed in the above.—ED.]

GARGET.—Will you or some kind reader of the BLADE tell us what to do with our cow? Six of our cows have the milk sick of one teat. We have tried several things, but of no avail.—BLUEBIRD, Detroit, Dak. [The general treatment is, to give a moderate purge, say half a pound of salts, and follow this up with say two ounces of saltpetre in the water, morning and night. No great amount of water, however, should be given. Dry food that does not produce milk should be given, as it gives rest to the inflamed structure. The milk must be frequently taken from the cow. The whole of the udder should be rubbed with with Powdered Camphor, half an ounce, extract of cicuta, one drachm, and lard, two ounces. Mix well together, and apply with a gentle friction. Should the swelling be great and the weight of the udder be painful, it may be supported by a broad bandage with holes for the teats, and fastened over the back of the animal. When the case requires it a large mush and hop poultice can be placed on the udder with the bandage.—ED.]

HOW TO PREVENT ROT.—What is the best method for preserving potatoes from rotting in the cellar?—J. W. HOLMES, Georgetown, N. Y. [The dampness in cellars favors the rot. Those who have good cellars in which potatoes can be kept safe from the frost will have no trouble in keeping them if they are kept cool and dry. Potatoes will become diseased unless they can be kept dry and cool.—ED.]

CRANBERRIES.—Myself and one of my neighbors own a swamp, or what is called a peat bottom. It is ditched to some extent. We are desirous of engaging in the cranberry culture, so as to make something out of the land. We are told that the ground is suitable for the cultivation of the cranberries. We do not understand or have no experience in their cultivation, and would like one or more of your numerous readers, who have experience in the business, to correspond with me on the subject. It probably might be of advantage to all concerned.—M. L. COYNER, Nicholas, Ia. [This question was answered at length recently in the BLADE. The editor will be pleased to find space for any further information on the matter named, coming from any of its readers who understand the culture of cranberries.—ED.]

ROUP.—Please tell me in the BLADE what ails my chickens and give remedy. The first that I see wrong with them they seem to be nearly blind and they get so weak that they cannot walk, but they eat all the time when fed, long as they can see. Sometimes they are sick for a month or more and sometimes not so long. They are not kept confined but at large on farm.—P. A. S., Kurtzville, Mo. [Your sickness no doubt have the roup. They should be kept in a dry, comfortable place. Give a teaspoonful to every ten fowls once a day in their soft food of equal parts ground ginger, gentian and boracic acid.—ED.]

"SLOBBERING."—Please inform me what ails my mare. When I feed her corn fodder she slobbers, no matter what condition the fodder is. She must slobber two gallons in the course of a day. Tell me what will cure her and oblige.—A. F. M. WOLF, Evaston, Ohio. [You should have stated the age of your mare. You should at once examine her mouth carefully. Flowing of saliva, "dribbling" or "slobbering" mostly results from decayed teeth, causes painful and imperfect mastication. The only treatment in such cases is to remove the decayed teeth, which are liable to be the molars or double teeth. In old horses the teeth sometimes get very sharp and cut the tongue. The sharp edges may be filed off.—ED.]

Answers to Inquiries.

TO KEEP BUTTER.—In regard to A. B. Warner's inquiry as to keeping butter a year, I will say, that butter must be worked until every drop of milk and water is worked out, and your butter firm and solid; rinse your butter well with clear, cold water; then pack. Do not pack your jars quite full; leave about an inch at top of jars. Then make a good medium brine from cold water and clear salt, and fill the remainder of the jar and keep in a cool place. Salt your butter to taste. Your jars must not be cracked, and you will have no trouble in keeping your butter. I have known of it being kept more than a year in our cellar, and been just as sweet as when packed.—A SUBSCRIBER, Osborn, Id.

Another Big Radish.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I see in the BLADE of November 26, that a Mr. Clark, of Salamonia, Ind., had a radish that was 23 inches in circumference and weighed 16 pounds. Now, I can beat that. I have one that is 35 inches in circumference, and weighs 22 pounds.—URIAH HUBER, McCutchenville, Ohio.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Would you please tell us through the columns of the BLADE what is the best time to sow orchard grass seed, and how?—[Orchard grass (cock's foot) is one of the most valuable grasses. It is as early as red clover with which it should be sown. The seed is remarkably light, weighing only twelve to fifteen pounds per bushel. It is very nutritious and very palatable to all kinds of stock. It gives a bite earlier than almost any other grass, is permanent, will bear close and constant cropping, stands severe drought. It blossoms with clover, gives a very large proportion of hay, grows a spooky and luxuriant aftermath, and is well adapted for permanent meadow with clover. To prevent its growing in tufts, which it is inclined to do, it should be harrowed and rolled in the spring. The best time to sow we think is early in the spring, as soon as it can be harrowed in. As a rule, rich soil requires one-fourth to one-third less seed per acre than thin or light soils, as the plants grow stouter on rich than on poor ground. Twenty to 30 pounds are usually sown upon an acre. Yet ten pounds on rich soil has been found sufficient. Sow broadcast.—ED.]

Eggs by the Pound.

Why is it that eggs are not sold by the pound instead of by the dozen? The present custom, absurd and ridiculous as it is, offers a premium on little hens and little eggs, and is a fraud of the first water on the purchaser. The eggs of the large breeds weigh nearly two pounds to the dozen, and of the small breeds but little over one. In the name of the lordly Asiatic, whose deep, rich crow wakes us every morning, we protest. The eggs from his harem are genuine, sixteen ounces to the pound, two pounds to the dozen—all wool and a yard wide, worth 100 cents on the dollar; whilst the eggs of the little non-sitters, that fly over the highest fence and roost on the highest tree tops, are a fraud and delusion. You have to eat two for one and pay twice for the privilege of doing them. Let us do away with this flat egg business and buy and sell eggs by the pound.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Sheep Notes.

The breeds of sheep are divided into three classes—the long wools, middle wools, and fine wools. The first comprises the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters. The middle wools comprise the downs, such as Oxford, Hampshire, and Shropshire, while the Merinos are the fine wools.

If you can buy sheep in the fall for three cents a pound and sell them in the spring for six cents, it will pay. It will pay still better to buy them for four cents and sell them for eight cents per pound. We can sometimes do even better than this. One thing is certain: it does not pay to try to fatten poor sheep in winter. If sheep are not in growing condition in the fall, get rid of them.

Sheep-raising is a very important industry in the southern part of Russia. By the official returns there were in European Russia and Poland in 1880, 48,198,000 sheep, of which 37,301,000 were common stock, and the remainder 10,897,000 Merinos. The development of the Merino sheep is due to governmental measures, and recently endeavors have been made to make improvements by crosses of English and Toorkistan sheep.

Comparatively few farmers succeed in fattening sheep in winter. A neighbor told me yesterday, says a correspondent of the *American Agriculturist*, that last fall he bought 150 sheep, fed them straw, hay, corn-stalks and grain all winter, and sold them for $45 more than he paid for them. "I got a lot of good manure," he said, "and the two $45 are the $45 I have to show for the feed and labor. It does not pay."

If you are going to buy sheep to fatten, select the very best that can be found. You do not want old sheep, and you do not want lambs. If the sheep are long wool, or Southdown grades, select those that are yearlings, or two-year-olds; if Merino grades, then year-old wethers are best. Buy more than you want, if need be, and select out the best to keep over winter, and sell the poor ones now. Get what you can get. Careful selection is the main point.

As a rule it is not safe to make any experiments in crossing different types of sheep to see what can be done towards improving the offspring. To improve any kind of farm animals, and to fix their chief characteristics it is necessary to cross only animals of similar types, characteristics and blood lines. In no other way can true breeding be obtained, and the character of the flock be kept up. When animals of different types are crossed the offspring is likely to partake of the character of neither of the parents, but to be mongrel in every sense of the word.

Elbert (Col.) *Tribune:* Wolves and coyotes have been very plentiful and bold ever since the state ceased to pay a bounty for their scalps. It is said that a band of them held a jollification within hearing of Hugo, the night after the passage of the bill. More sheep and lambs have been killed by them this season than any other previous season. A short time ago two grey wolves were seen feeding upon a large calf they had just killed. If the state will not pay a bounty then the association should, and each stock owner be placed under obligation to invest a certain amount per annum in strychnine.

CHASE-TOWNLEY.

That $800,000,000 English Estate—Meeting of Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The heirs and claimants of the famous Chase-Townley estate, in chancery in England, valued at $800,000,000, assembled in convention at the Laclede Hotel here. The property was the accumulation of Sir Richard Townley, and reverted to the crown in the latter part of the six-teenth century when its possessor was executed for high treason. Subsequently it was released and transferred to Robert Chase, nearest living relative. Robert Chase had four sons, three of whom emigrated to America prior to the transfer of the estate to their father. On the death of the father, it is claimed, the estate fell to one son, named Robert, and the three who settled in Massachusetts were heirs-at-law notified. On the death of Robert it again reverted to the Crown, and has been held until now for claimants. The following heirs signed the convention-roll here:

J. W. Austin and F. W. Townley, Benton, Texas; C. M. Wood, Chicago; W. A. Howett, Hillsboro, Ill.; C. E. White, Moline, Ill; J. C. Shanks, Portland, Ia.; D. A. Chase, Brighton, Ia.; H. H. Wier, Carlinville, Ill.; W. A. McCallum, Bruerville, Ill.; F. W. Sibley, Barracks, Mo.; Orange Rice, Grappe, Ind.; L. T. Austin, St. Louis; M. S. Barnett, St. Louis; C. H. Wallace, Kirwin, Kas.; J. G. Huston, Walnut, Kas; N. H. Capron, Boone, Ia.; Mrs. H. E. Briggs, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Healy, Jarlsville, Ia.; Mrs. Andrew Wiseman, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Chase, Lost Lake, Loop, Prairie, Ill.; L. R. Chase, Fort Dodge, Ia.; G. W. Van Buren, Victoria, Ill.; A. T. Aterburn, Plattsburg, Mo.; Jonathan Chase, Weeping Water, Neb.; J. D. Baker, Ottumwa, Ia.; J. G. Willard, Brighton, Ill.; J. Osborn, Ashley, Ill.; O. C. Hicks, Bushnell, Ill.; L. H. Hauss, Woodlawn, Ill.; S. W. Chase, Winfield, Kas.; L. W. Chase, Kirksville, Mo.; W. D. Wilcox, Lake Crystal, Minn.; M. W. DeWitt, Clinton, Mo.; B. C. Chase, Peoria, Ill.; J. Boscame, Chippewa, Mo.; L. T. Krap, Jackson, Tenn.; William Kennedy, DesMoines, Ia.; J. R. Sage, Bonaparte, Ia.; G. W. Patton, Pontiac, Ia.

The convention organized, appointed committees, and will make arrangements to secure the estate.

Hendricks' Will—Short, and to the Point.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—The will of the late Vice-Pres. Hendricks was probated this afternoon. It is in Mr. Hendricks' handwriting, and the paper is yellow with age. It reads as follows:

"I, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion county, Ind., do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any and all wills by me at any time heretofore made. I give, bequeath and devise to my beloved wife, Eliza C. Hendricks, all my personal and real property of every description whatever, and wherever located, also my rights, claims, choses in action in fee simple to have the same to her and her heirs forever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and, if agreeable to her, I desire that she make the executrix thereof.

"THOMAS A. HENDRICKS."

Signed and delivered in our presence and attested by us in the presence of the testator, and in the presence of each other at his request, August 8, 1868.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE.
J. H. MCKERNAN.

News of the Week.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Synopsis of Its Leading Features.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your assembly is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty and his personal virtues will find honorable record in the country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant application of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, the maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations and consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good-will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

A question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having, under my constitutional prerogative, appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as minister at that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the acceptability of Mr. Kelley, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof, the appointment should be withdrawn.

The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution. They necessarily involved such a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle in our government. The Austro-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Kelley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant.

I have made no new nomination, and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation, acting as *charge d'affaires ad interim.*

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from re-submission to the Senate. Maintaining as I do, the position of the line of Presidents from Washington's day which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or the incorporation of remote interest with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concentrated energy of our civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth.

But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge and to the extension of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments; therefore, I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie.

While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of the opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, should be free from the features alluded to.

A SHIP RAILWAY.

The Tehuantepec route is declared, by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists, to afford an entirely practicable and inexpensive waste-level route for the construction of a ship railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration.

An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by the government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign state whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy or present means.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese labor.

The condition of the Chinese question in the western states and territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffensive Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treatise and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all; and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific Slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstration.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relations which we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese emigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own.

If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

ABOUT PORK.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France have not been removed, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use. But I entertain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded, without present prospect of reasonable change.

NATURALIZATION.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable, under the laws of the Empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by the governments with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season.

In the interests of good neighborhood, of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America.

Fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions, dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration thereof, in all their equities, might also probably come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

EXTRADITION.

The inadequacy of the existing arrangements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts entered into by the United States, stipulated for the surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes, no less inimical to the social welfare, should be embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with present international practices. Negotiations with Her Majesty's government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

OUR ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Brittian and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable, as a geographical fact. In the latter section of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse, admonishes us that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avert jurisdictional complications.

I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance by officers of the United States to the end of securing more precise information on the subject. I have invited Her Majesty's government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line, to be established by meridian observations or by known geographical features, without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

An international copyright conference was held at Berne in September, on the invitation of the government. Minister Lowell, Envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing th government to the results, even by signing the recommendatory protocal adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to affect the object in view, and while there may be a question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

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The inadequacy of legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statute exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native born or naturalized, nor for termenating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be cancelled.

The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care, and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities, when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization, with the intent of escaping the duties of original allegiance, who avoid taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original governments. The evils have had many flagrant illustrations. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act, declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define.

The laws of certain states and territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of the citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a state, and yet not of the United States, within the purview of federal and international law. It is important, within the scope of national legislation, to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from federal naturalization.

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PUBLIC FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of government connected with his department. The suggestions of the secretary relating to the practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting the revenue, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $322,690,706 38. Of this sum $181,471,939 34 was received from customs, and $112,408,-725 54 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above, were $24,820,767 30 less than those of the year ending June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of $13,585,550 42 in the receipts from customs, and $9,687,346 97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $260,-226,935 59, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $62,463,770 79. This is $11,854,582 82 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year.

The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, $22,826,942.11; for foreign intercourse, $5,437,639.11; for Indians, $6,-552,434.63; for pensions, $56,102,267 49; for the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $42,670,578 47; for the navy, including vessels, machinery and improvements of navy yards, $16,021,079 60; for interest on the public debt, $47,486,-226.47; for the District of Columbia, $3,499,-650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenue, $54,728,054.21.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,985,235.45, and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of $369,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury applicable to general purposes of the Empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by the governments with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the civil service commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed during the last year, and much valuable information on this important subject.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing the civil service reform is based. In its present condition, law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places, by means of a competative examination, and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination, and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute, and with the results of its application.

The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness, and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it, can be expected. Experience in the administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of execution; but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office, ready to lay siege to the patronage of the government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent.

The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and their pressure upon their representatives in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding growing from its indulgence would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and zeal for the nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests, and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil service reform, enforced by law, came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men, who in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Parties seem to be necessary, and will continue to exist; nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with office-holding which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials in charge of important trusts responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that they shall rely in confidential and important places upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but unsteeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they show no loyalty to their chiefs, and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be retained simply because they are in office.

The arising of a clerk discharged for inefficiency or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, has improved by practice and by the moral influence of the system of civil service reform, represents an idea so less absurd than the clamor of disappointed applicants who claim the vacant positions as the compensation for their most questionable party work. The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the unfit and incompetent clerk, but it secures the substitution in his place of the well fitted worker. Thus in both the phases it is seen to be a benefit to the public service, and the people who desire good service in the departments at Washington, for the transaction of the business of the country, are by unanimous of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and this I do not doubt. I recommend that the salaries of the civil service commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has been repeatedly considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The lamentable death of the Vice-President, and its vacancies at the same time in all other offices included in which might immediately devolve the executive functions of Presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such condition o affairs should not be permitted.

THE PERORATION.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and patriotism of Congress the needs, the welfare and the co-operation of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to narrow advantages of partisanship, or the accomplishment of selfish aims, is to violate the obligations imposed upon this people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us the highest usefulness here and the love of God and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1885.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued yesterday:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4 per cent	$ 250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,742,850 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,190,500 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	251,350 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512 00
Principal	1,260,778,612 00
Interest	11,852,088 51
Total	$1,272,631,700 51
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	3,249,100 26
Interest	217,053 76
Total	$3,466,154 02
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal tender notes	346,728,826 00
Certificates of deposit	17,555,000 00
Gold certificates	103,354,092 00
Silver certificates	26,702,642 00
Fractional currency, less $4,375,- 904, estimated as lost or destroyed	6,900,574 92
Principal	500,240,134 92
Total debt, principal	$1,803,337,835 18
Interest	12,071,124 27
Total	$1,815,967,956 45
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	221,452,594 55
Less 5 per cent. fund for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$321,452,594 55
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,514,475,361 90
Net cash in the treasury	61,931,305 24
Debt less cash in the treasury December 1, 1885	1,452,544,056 66
Debt less cash in the treasury November 1, 1885	1,447,657,368 09
Increase of debt during the month as shown by this statement	4,887,138 47
Cash in the treasury, available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	103,354,092 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	26,702,642 00
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposits actually outstanding	17,555,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,629,229 55
Fractional currency	1,631 02
Total available for reduction of the debt	$221,452,594 55
Reserve fund held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts of Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	27,930,309 44
Minor coin	616,171 54
Total	$ 28,546,480 98
Certificates held as cash	66,737,432 00
Net cash balance on hand	61,930,705 24
Total cash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's general account	$468,637,102 67

Gen. Logan.

It is understood that Gen. Logan declined the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate because he intends to do battle upon the floor the coming session in opposition to the removal of Union soldiers from office. The keynote to his policy was outlined, it is said, in his Baltimore speech. His declination of the caucus nomination, his friends claim, makes him now the most formidable candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1888. The Presidency of the Senate, they argue, is a fancy place, and one that commands a slight increase of salary from that of a Senator, and when a man attains to that honor the people are apt to think that he has received enough and frown upon any Presidential yearnings he may betray. Gen. Logan had said all the time that he did not want the place, but he was not believed until he was tendered the nomination unanimously and then declined it.

The War Department.

W. C. Endicott, secretary of war, has submitted his annual report to the President, from which the following extracts are made:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,072,806 48
Military Establishment—Army and Military academy	25,754,425 49
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	13,164,394 60
Miscellaneous objects	4,859,372 97
Total	$45,850,999 54

The above figures include the sum of $715,778.72 credited to the subsidized Pacific railroads for transportation services rendered the war department during the fiscal year 1885 and prior years.

The sum of $1,272,125.75 pertaining to war department appropriations was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1885.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are as follows:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,071,295 00
Military Establishment—Army and Military academy	24,988,387 50
Public works	2,247,892 34
Miscellaneous objects	3,154,858 56
Total	$31,762,413 40

The increase of the expenditures for 1885 over those of 1884 was mainly for river and harbor improvements. As there was no appropriation for river and harbor improvements this year, the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1886, show a large reduction as compared with the appropriations for the previous years.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as received by me, amounted to $31,782,413.97, which I have reduced to the following amounts:

Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,057,765 00
Military Establishment—Army and Military academy	25,680,495 51
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	16,465,630 18
Miscellaneous objects	4,000,392 79
Total	$48,204,183 48

The estimates for salaries and contingent expenses for 1887 are less than the appropriations for the present year, and it is hoped that the changes recommended, which are deemed to be for the best interests of the service, may be favorably considered.

The necessity for the increase of the other estimates over the appropriations for the present year is explained in the notes following the estimates.

The lieutenant general commanding reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consists of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men.

Protecting Pension Claimants.

The commissioner of pensions has issued an order that, from and after the 1st day of January next, claimants shall be required before pension agents withhold any portion of the attorney's fee, certified by the commissioner of pensions, to make an affidavit stating with reasonable detail the time and manner of payment. The order further provides that where claimants are unable to make the affidavit in form prescribed, and in the opinion of the pension agent a reasonable doubt exists as to the fact of such prior payment, that the fact shall be certified to the commissioner of pensions for his consideration and decision. It is hoped by the commissioner that this order will be a protection to claimants as well as pension attorneys, and that the overburdened appellate docket will be by it so relieved as to expedite the disposition of that great number of cases now pending on appeal, and involving material interests of pension claimants.

Boundary Line.

The secretary of state and the Mexican ministers have signed an agreement extending for eighteen months, the time allowed for establishing a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, west of the Rio Grande.

Sec. Lamar's Report.

The annual report of the secretary of the interior reviews the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs and indorses his recommendations. It recommends that authority be given to enable the proper department to arrange with any of the five civilized tribes for the education of the children of the Indians of the Western reservations in the Indian country; and that money be appropriated to give this effort a fair trial. The secretary opposes the leasing of surplus Indian lands to cattle men. Speedy and definite action is asked to give the Indians just compensation for railroads passing through their reservations. He favors the reduction of the size of each reservation and giving the Indians strong titles to those. He recommends the appointment of a commission of army officers for the regular visitation and investigation of Indian agencies. The secretary believes the "christian religion must and will be the chief instrumentality to regenerate and uplift the race from it present condition to a higher life and a nobler destiny."

In the consideration of the public lands, small homes rather than wide estates are advised, and the repeal of the timber culture act advised. More definite action is asked to prevent illegal fencing of the public domain; and legislation recommended for the preservation of forests.

Under the topic of railroads the different roads are reviewed, and the secretary suggests that future investigations include the conduct of the roads with reference to the convenience, wants and necessities of the people, whose wants they are intended to promote. Pensions, patents, the geological survey, labor bureau and other bureaus and institutions under charge of the department are briefly reviewed, without special recommendation. The secretary favors the establishment of a federal court in Yellowstone Park to avoid the present conflict of state and national authority. The report closes with a review of the report of the commissioner of education and an argument in favor of the establishment of a national university.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon. After prayer, Mr. Edmunds nominated Sen. Sherman for president of the Senate. Mr. Voorhees moved to substitute the name of Sen. Harris. The yeas and nays were then ordered upon Mr. Voorhees' motion, which was lost by a strict party vote, whereupon Sen. Sherman was elected without further division.

Sen. Sherman briefly returned thanks, and said that in the discharge of his duties as presiding officer he would appeal to each individual senator for his courtesy and forbearance.

Sen. Cullom presented the credentials of Sen. Logan's re election as senator from Illinois, and Sen. Pike presented those of Sen. Blair as senator from New Hampshire. The credentials were read, and Sens. Logan and Blair were at once sworn in by the president pro tempore.

Committees were appointed to notify the President and the House of Representatives of the organization of the Senate. Then, upon motion of Mr. Edmunds, at 12:25, the Senate took a recess of half an hour to await the organization of the House.

The Senate adopted resolutions regarding the death of Vice Pres. Hendricks, and suspended public business that appropriate action might be taken.

The House.

At precisely noon the House was called to order by J. R. Clark, its clerk, and the first session of the 49th Congress began. When order was secured the clerk proceeded to call the roll of members-elect.

Nominations for speaker were then in order, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, was recognized, who presented the name of John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky. Messrs. Hiscock, of New York, and Cannon, of Illinois, then arose, but the latter was recognized, and he placed the name of Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, in nomination.

Messrs. Morrison, of Illinois; Tucker, of Virginia; Hiscock, of New York, and Brown, of Indiana, were appointed tellers to count the vote, which was immediately proceeded with. The result was announced as follows: For Carlisle, 177; for Reed, 138. Amid loud applause the clerk declared Mr. Carlisle elected, and appointed Messrs. Tucker and Reed as a committee to conduct the speaker to the chair.

Mr. Carlisle made a brief speech, returning thanks for the high honor conferred. The oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The other caucus nominees were then elected by a party vote. Committees were appointed to inform the Senate and the President that the House had organized.

The Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—After the reading of the Senate journal, the President's message was delivered by Mr. Pruden, his assistant priv te secretary, and at 12:15 its reading was begun.

The most impressive silence marked the reading, many Senators leaning forward on their desks to catch the words of the message.

The reading was ended at 1:52 p. m. and the message, as is customary, was ordered printed and to lie on the table.

The House.

The session of the House was opened with prayer by its new chaplain, Rev. Dr. W. H. Wilburn.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, and at 12:25 the committee appointed to wait upon the President appeared at the bar of the House and announced that it had performed its duty, and had been requested by the President to inform the House that he would transmit a communication forthwith. Immediately the President's assistant private secretary was announced, and delivered the President's annual message. The Speaker laid the document before the House, and it was read by the clerk, and listened to attentively by the members.

The Speaker of the House to-day appointed the committee on mileage, as follows: Rogers, of Arkansas; Wellborn, of Texas; Howard, of Indiana; Ranney, of Massachusetts, and Felton, of Colorado.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Balkan War.

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The time for throwing off the mask in Eastern Europe seems to be near at hand. It is authoritatively announced to-day that under the secret understandings effected between Greece, Servia and Austria, the Greek army is preparing to cross the frontier into Thessaly, and that Austria is concentrating troops in Bosnia in readiness to take the field in the event of Greek reverses.

The rumor of an understanding between Russia and Austria is revived and credited in diplomatic circles, and the massing of Russian troops on the southern frontier is believed to be taking place with the consent of Austria.

Dispatches from all sources agree in reporting the imminence of a revolutionary rising in Eastern Roumelia, Roumelian and Bulgarian officers have been sent to Philippopolis from Sofia by order of Prince Alexander to take measures for securing the public safety and to put down attempts to destroy the unification of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

There is immense excitement at Philippopolis and the situation is precarious. The porte denies the statement that measures to compel the restoration of Turkish authority in Eastern Roumelia have been decreed, and assert that the military precautions taken are of a purely defensive character and vital to the interests of the Ottoman empire. At the embassies the formal announcement that the Sultan has ordered troops into Roumelia under the rights admitted to have been conferred under the treaty of Berlin is hourly looked for. Such an announcement, it is believed, would be followed immediately by action on the part of Austria and Russia.

MARTIAL LAW IN SERVIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The *New Frei Presse* to-day publishes a dispatch from Belgrade, stating that at a ministerial council it was decided to proclaim martial law throughout Servia.

RESUMED FIGHTING.

BELGRADE, Dec. 7.—Rumors are current here that the Bulgarians have resumed fighting.

THE PORTE'S INSTRUCTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—The Porte has telegraphed Prince Alexander to prolong the suspension of hostilities and declaring that he has no right to negotiate for peace.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

SOFIA, Dec. 7.—The Servian Colonel Molonovitz has arrived at Pirot, with the formal conditions of peace previously proposed by Servia. Prince Alexander will reply in 48 hours.

Great Britain.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—There have been elected up to 3 p. m. 324 Liberals, 245 Conservatives and 75 Nationalists.

Rumors are current that Lord Salisbury, the premier, has resigned, but they are not confirmed.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter Saturday in which he said: "I am certain that the Tories will be much weaker than the Liberals in the next, as in the past Parliament. It will be impossible for the Tories to conduct the government on their own strength, or to hold a position of dignity and independence. The Liberals will outnumber the Tories and Parnellites combined, and will be the only party independent of unworthy motives to court the Parnellites for support."

Peru.

SURRENDERED TO CACERES.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—It is said here that Gen. Iglesias surrendered to Caceres, at Lima, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and that Senor Eusebio Sanchez has been named provisional president.

3 P. M.—Everything has been arranged; a commission has been named to take command of the government and to issue orders for the holding of elections. Amnesty for all has been declared.

LIMA, Dec. 4.—Until an election has been held a provisional government has been established on the basis of the constitution of 1860. Caceres' forces will retire to Santa Clara, and the Iglesias troops to Charrellas. Troops will leave Lima to-morrow.

The Burmese War.

THE KING'S SURRENDER.

RANGOON, Dec. 2.—The king of Burmah personally surrendered himself to Gen. Prendergast, commander of the British invading force, and has arrived in British territory.

A dispatch received from Rangoon says the King of Burmah is proceeding to that city on a British steamer. The announcement of the occupation of Mandalay by the British is officially confirmed.

KING THEBAW.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—King Thebaw, his wife and mother, and 73 Burmese officials, have arrived at Thayetmayo as prisoners.

RIOTS AT MANDALAY.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mandalay advices say that rioting there is such as to drive Europeans away from the city. The Daceits are murdering and robbing, with no effort being made to check their lawlessness. They have plundered the Buddhist monasteries and robbed in open streets the royal princesses of their jewels.

BURMESE ENTRENCHING.

RANGOON, Dec. 7.—The Burmese are entrenching at Kosheh, and mounting guns. Many of their men are deserting and going south. Mandalay is quiet. Theebaw's minister, acting under the supervision of Gen. Prendergast and Col. Sliaven, will temporarily administer the affairs of the government. Burmese troops have been ordered to Mandalay.

Egypt.

OSMAN DIGNA.

ROME, Dec. 1.—A letter to the *Rassegna* from Massowah says that Osman Digna is not dead, as was recently reported, and that he has avenged the prisoners hanged in Abyssinia by massacreing all the people of Kassala, Europeans included, and reducing the town to ruins.

REBELS DEFEATED.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—A British force consisting of a thousand men has defeated 4,000 rebels near Giness. A body of rebels attacked the fort at Ambigal, and were repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The news from Cairo is to the effect that a second engagement has been fought between the British force on the Nile and the advancing Arabs under El Mahdi's ambitious successor, and that the British were victorious, but have thought it best to retain an entrenched position on both banks of the river in anticipation of a renewal of the attack. Reinforcements have been forwarded to them.

Mexico.

ST LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The latest advices from Monterey, Mexico, are that dispatches were received there yesterday from the City of Mexico, stating that Gen. Treviro will arrive there Monday next with such instructions to acting Gov. Sepulveda and Gen. Seyes, commander of the government forces in the state of Nuevo Leon, as will result in the re-establishment of state government under the protection of federal troops. This news has highly elated friends of the new administration, and has caused dismay among the revolutionists, who relied upon the neutrality of the federal government in their struggle with the state authorities. It is not known whether the revolutionists will quietly submit, but if they do not it is believed the president's orders are ample to overcome all resistance.

China.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Gen. de Courcey, commander of French troops in Tonquin, has telegraphed to the war office, demanding a categorical denial or reply confirming the rumors of an intended evacuation of Tonquin by France. If the report is true, he says the result will be a revolt of the natives and a general massacre. If the government will authorize him to contradict pessimist rumors, however, he will pledge himself to speedily pacify the Delta. Gen. Camperon, minister of war, telegraphed in reply that the government and minister of war will strenuously defend the occupation of Tonquin and complete the conquest demanded by Gen. de Courcey.

France.

CATTLE AND CORN.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The cabinet has decided to oppose the raising of duties on cattle and corn, on the ground that imports have already sunk to a low ebb, and that over-production is the cause of the depression.

Germany.

YOKOHOMA, Dec. 1.—The German corvette Nautilus has formally annexed the Marshall Islands to Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The order of expulsion of German-Americans on the Island of Foehr has again been suspended, Mr. Pendleton, United States minister, having intervened in the matter.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—A census of the city, completed December 1, shows a population of 1,316,382.

Spain.

KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—It has been ascertained that King Alfonso died in debt. His expenses for several years have exceeded amounts allowed him by the civil list. It is denied that the late King had an insurance on his life.

THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—*El Resume*, the organ of Gen. Dameguez, reports that the Carlists are actively organizing at their headquarters in Perpegnan, and that they have settled the details in relation to military commands and arranged a plan for a revolution.

Isthmus of Panama.

STORM ON THE COAST.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—Meagre advices from Aspinwall this evening report a severe storm off that coast last night and to-day. The wind reached the velocity of a hurricane, and did great damage on the coast. Several vessels were known to have been wrecked, but it is believed their crews succeeded in reaching shore. The railroad at Aspinwall was damaged and no trains left here to-day. From the location of shipping at Colon it is feared many lives have been lost.

Cuba.

"VIVE LA REPUBLICA!"

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The military officer and eight subordinates in the district of Manicaragua, province of Santa Clara, attempted to incite a revolt, crying "Vive la Republica!" Troops were sent in pursuit, and so far one of the men has been killed and two have surrendered.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A party of Republican revolutionists in Manicaragua has surrendered.

Notes.

It is announced that if Mr. Parnell shall find himself unable to attend the coming Chicago convention, he will send a deputation to represent him, consisting probably of Messrs. Healy, Sexton, and Thomas Power O'Connor.

The illness of the great preacher Spurgeon is very serious, and now causes the greatest anxiety to his friends. It is reported that he is suffering from heart disease and that he is permanently broken down in health.

The Tichborne claimant threatens to bring a suit against Sir Henry Tichborne for the title to the estates when he (Sir Henry) becomes of age next May. The defense of these estates from the succession demanded by the claimant cost Sir Henry's possessions $600,000. They are, however, very rich and comprise 12,000 acres, with large properties in the metropolis, and altogether yield a yearly rental of $140,000.

TILDEN'S IDEAS.

The Sage's Instructions to Carlisle and the Lesser Lights in the House.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has sent the following to Hon. J. G. Carlisle:

Dear Mr. Carlisle:

As public opinion points to you as the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, I desire to submit a suggestion as to one of the public objects for which an appropriation ought to be prompt and liberal.

In considering the state and management of the public revenues, the subject involves the questions whether we shall extinguish the surplus by reducing the revenue, or whether we shall apply the surplus to payments on the public debt, or whether we shall seize the occasion to provide for our sea coast defences, which have been long neglected.

I am of the opinion that the latter is a pramount necessity, which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought also to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt. The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports, viz: Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and San Francisco, cannot be less in value than $8,000,000,000. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports. Neither does this statement afford a true measure of the damage which might be caused to the property and business of the country by a failure to protect these seaports from hostile naval attacks. They are the centers not only of foreign commerce, but of most of the internal trade and exchanges of domestic productions.

To this state of things the machinery of the transportation of the whole country has become adapted. The interruption of the currents of traffic by the occupation of one or more of our principal seaports by a foreign enemy, or the destruction of them by bombardment, or the holding over them the menace of destruction, for the purpose of exacting contribution or ransom, would inflict upon the property an injury which cannot here be foreseen nor measured. The elaborate and costly fortifications which were constructed with the greatest engineering skill are now practically useless. They are not capable of resisting the attacks of modern artillery.

A still greater defect exists in our coast defences. The range of our best modern artillery has become so extended that our present fortifications, designed to protect the harbor of New York (where two-thirds of the import trade and more than one half of the export trade of the whole United States is carried on), are too near to the great populations of New York city, Jersey City, and Brooklyn to be of any value as protection.

To provide effectual defenses would be the work of years. It would take much time to construct permanent fortifications. A small provision of the best modern guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be extemporized in the presence of emergent danger. A million of soldiers, with the best equipments, on the heights surrounding the harbor of New York, in our present state of preparation (or rather in our total want of preparation), would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers.

This state of things is discreditable to our foresight and to our prudence; the best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is in their knowledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in the means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice, arrogance and insult at the hands of foreign nations.

It is now more than 60 years since we announced to the world that we should resist any attempts, from whatever quarter they might come, to the next colonizations on any part of the American continent; that while we should respect the status quo, we should protect the people of the different nations inhabiting this continent from every attempt to subject them to the dominion of any European power, or to interfere with their undisturbed exercise of the rights of self government. This announcement was formally made by Mr. Monroe, after consultation with Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson. It was formulated by John Quincy Adams. Our government has firmly adhered to the Monroe doctrine, and even so late as 1865 it caused Napoleon III. to leave Mexico. It is impossible to foresee in the recent scramble of the European powers for acquisition of colonies, how soon an occasion may arise for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it. It is not intended to recommend any attempt to rtval the great European powers in the creation of a powerful navy. The changes which have rapidly occurred by the diminution of the relative resisting power of the heaviest armor of ironclads and by the increased efficiency of modern artillery, which on the whole has joined in the competition, suggest that we should not at present enter largely into the creation of armored vessels.

In the questions that beset this subject until they shall have reached a solution, we can content ourselves with adding but sparingly. But what we do add should be the very best that science and experience can indicate. This prudential view is reinforced by the consideration that the annual charge of maintaining a war vessel bears an important proportion to the original cost of construction. In constructing permanent fortifications and in providing an ample supply of the best modern artillery the annual cost of maintenance is inconsiderable. Nearly the whole expenditure is in the original outlay for construction. If we do not make the expenditure necessary to provide for our sea coast defenses when we have a surplus, and have no need to levy new taxes, we certainly will not make those expenditures when we have no longer a surplus in the treasury. To leave our vast interior defenseless in order to reduce the cost of whisky to its consumers, would be a solecism. The present time is peculiarly favorable for providing for this great national necessity, too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the treasury supply ample means to meet this great public want without laying new burdens upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible. The defensive works would consist almost entirely of steel and iron. These materials can now be had at unprecedentedly low prices. A vast supply of machinery and of labor called into existence by a great xtensitude in the steel and iron industries offers itself to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing that while we were availing ourselves of the supplies which would ordinarily be unattainable we were setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor in a period of depression. With encouragement by the guarantee of work, or perhaps by the government itself furnishing the plant, the inventive genius of our people would be applied to the creation of new means and improved machinery, and establishments would spring into existence capable of supplying all of the national wants and rendering us completely independent of all other countries in respect to the means of national defense.

I endeavored to impress these ideas upon Mr. Randall the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him.

With my highest regards to Mrs. Carlise and yourself, I remain,

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

MORMON REBELLION.

Troops Ordered to Salt Lake—Gens. Sheridan and Schofield Refuse to Make Known the Substance of Their Orders.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Gen. Sheridan and Inspector General Baird, arrived in the city last evening, on their return from a tour of investigation through New Mexico and the west. The general declined to give any particulars of his visit, except to say that he found everything in a satisfactory condition. Upon being asked in regard to the report that United States troops were being moved from the different forts in the west to Utah, in anticipation of trouble in that territory, the general declined to say anything, evading the question by saying, with a peculiar smile, that he had not read anything about it in the papers. The general will leave for Washington to-day.

Maj. Gen. Schofield was seen at his residence last evening. In answer to inquiries put to him by a reporter to learn the cause for ordering troops west from Omaha over the Union Pacific, the general said it would be impossible for him to give the public any information on the subject. He was not at liberty to make known the destination of the two batteries of artillery which were ordered out over the Union Pacific on Saturday, nor could he state whether there would be any additional call for troops. "It is merely a precautionary measure," he added, "and there is no serious trouble anticipated." Referring to the dispatches of yesterday which showed a serious condition of affairs at Salt Lake City, which threatened to end in riot and bloodshed, and which asserted that the troops had been ordered to Salt Lake City to protect the Gentiles from the threatened violence of the Mormons, Gen. Schofield said he had seen the account, and gave the supposition significance by saying he guessed the papers knew about as well as any individual the destiny and cause of the transportation of the troops.

STORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

The story of the outbreak, as nearly as can be learned, is in substance as follows:

Since the recent ruling of Judge Zane in the Circuit court at Salt Lake that indictments for adultery procured by Mormons against Gentiles could not stand, the members of the church have been in a great state of excitement. One of the officers who has been conspicuous in the punishment of the polygamists was Deputy Marshal Collin. Every effort had been made to put him out of the way by imprisonment, but the attempts had failed; finally it was determined that he should be assassinated, and a villainous churchman named McMurrin was assigned the work. At 7:30 o'clock Deputy Marshal Collin called at the Gardo house, and, on entering, was met by McMurrin and three men whom he had selected. They undertook to provoke a chance for killing Collin, but the deputy entered the hotel and refused to quarrel with them. The men remained about the entrance to the hotel until the marshal was about to start home when they took a position under cover in an alley adjoining the hotel. Perceiving their intentions, Collin quietly changed his weapon to his overcoat pocket on starting home. As he was passing the alley the assassins sprang out, and fearing to create alarm by firing a pistol, McMurrin felled the Marshal with a club. The officer at once regained his feet and, drawing his gun, began a fusilade at close quarters. McMurrin received two wounds in the breast and abdomen and, though more than a dozen shots were fired, Collin was not hit, beyond having his coat sleeve punctured by bullets and his hat shot off his head. McMurrin fell with the remark that he was killed. Two of his companions ran through the alley back of the Gardo House and one bareheaded, with a revolver protruding from his hip pocket, escaped directly across the street. A great crowd of excited, collected, and knowing it would mean death to be taken by the city officers who are Mormons, Collin hastened to surrender to the Federal authorities. He was placed in the penitentiary for safe-keeping, and when this became known the fury of the Mormons attained desperation. The Salt Lake *Herald* at once issued extra editions, calling upon the church to avenge the death of a saint, and used very measures of inciting mob violence. A quick response to its call was the faithful of the church assembled at their political headquarters, the City Hall, and organized for the murder of Collins. A rope was procured, and the leader of the mob, standing upon an elevation, made a bloody speech, ending with the words:

"We will make mincemeat of him if we can get him. On to the jail; let the murder of at least one saint be avenged."

The mob at once made search for the penitentiary, where they found that in a very short time United States Marshal Ireland had prepared to receive them. Seeing an attack at that time would be useless, the mob fell back, and the strat gy of the Mormon officers was brought into requisition. City Marshal Phillips called upon Marshal Ireland, and demanded the body of Collin, saying: "The offense was committed within my jurisdiction, and you will surrender the prisoner at once."

Ireland refused, and the city marshal sought United States Attorney Varian, with whom he was equally unsuccessful, the attorney assuring him that Collin would remain in the custody of the United States. To secure himself in the position Varian went before United States Commissioner McKay and sworn out a warrant charging Collin for murder committed in a territory of the federal government. The commissioner continued the case until the fate of McMurrin should be determined. Extra editions of the morning papers appeared with the announcement of this course, and in highly inflammatory sentences demanded that the church avenge the crime committed against it.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 7.—Battery D, fifth artillery, arrived here at 11 a. m. to-day. Five companies from Fort Douglas awaited them at the depot and escorted them to the camp, three miles out on the beach, this afternoon. A blinding snow storm prevailed all day, but the military display attracted great crowds. As the band reached the corner of Temple block they struck up a lively air. Gen. McCook was at the head of the column with his staff, flags flying and magnificent accoutrements. The battery made a grand and pleasant sight. The battery comprises four guns and 70 men, under Maj. Pawles.

Fatal Collision.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—Near Dennison, O., last night, two Pan Handle freight trains collided, demolishing both engines and six cars, and almost instantly killing brakeman William Kneuse, of Venango, Pa. Three of the wrecked cars contained live stock, which was nearly all killed. The accident was the result of a misunderstanding of orders.

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VARICOCELE Cured. No operation scarcely stamp for "Treatise and Form." DR. CLEGG, 123 St. Clair St. Cleveland, O. [ANG 9 '85 1 MSA]

November Fire Loss.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* estimates the loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November at $7,500,000. Although this is $350,000 more than the average November fire waste of the previous ten years, taken altogether, it is encouraging, being less by $1,000,000 than the figures of November 1884, and $4,400,000 less than those of November, 1883. Moreover, August, September, and October have shown a smaller fire loss than the average of those months in ten previous years; so that, in spite of the increased severity of fires in the first six months of the current year, it looks as if 1885 would enable insurance companies to at least come out even in the year's business. Thus far, up to December 1, the aggregate fire loss foots up $85,000,000.

A $5,000 Painting by Gen. Grant.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 8.—It has been generally imagined that there was only one picture in existence which was painted by Gen. Grant, and that that one was in the possession of the Borie family. Another production has been brought to light, belonging to W. E Rotheray, who has been offered, and has refused to take, $5,000 for it. The picture is an ordinary looking water-color landscape. Close inspection shows in the left hand corner the name "U. H. Grant." The initials stand for Ulysses Hiram, Grant's baptismal name. Mr. Rotheray got the picture from his mother, a resident of New York State, who, in her girlhood, was a native of Galena. She received it from the dead general herself, who painted it in 1845, while he was a cadet at West Point, and who presented it to her as a memento of having escorted Mrs. Rotheray on a trip East when he went to West Point.

American Capitalists Going to Mexico.

EL PASO, Dec. 7.—A party of capitalists and tourists have arrived in this city, en route to Mexico, to visit Corralistes mines, in which several of the party are interested. It is reported that Messrs. John W. Mackay and James Flood, who are now en route to Mexico, have gone there at the solicitation of certain American mining experts, who claim to have discovered deposits of silver ore yielding an unusual percentage of gold in such marvelous quantities and richness as to make all previous discoveries of these precious metals appear insignificant. The wonderful deposits are said to be situated in an almost inaccessible part of Mexico, and would require millions of dollars to set the machinery up or get the ore to market. For this reason the property has been offered to the bonanza firm, and Mr. Mackay goes to examine the vein.

Prohibition in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Dec. 8.—The bill for an injunction restraining the declaration of the result of the prohibition election, came up for a hearing to-day